



EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

County Medical Officer

AND

Principal School Medical Officer

For the Year 1958

Beverley :


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To the Chairman and Members of the County Council.

Sir John Dunnington-Jefferson, My Lords,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Reports on the General and School Health Services for the year 1958.

In view of the fact that during this year the National Health Service became ten years old, the Minister of Health has asked that I should make a brief general review of the manner in which during these ten years the local health services have functioned in the wider setting of the National Health Service generally. The adequate functioning of the local health services in this wider setting of the National Health Service depends, of course, on the degree of co-operation and community of interest which can be obtained between the various sections. This objective of collaboration with the Hospital and Specialist Services on the one hand and the General Practitioner Service on the other, has been kept constantly in mind and applied whenever possible, and the need for it has been frequently referred to in previous Annual Reports.

So far as the general practitioners are concerned, this collaboration was helped a great deal when, in 1953, the Local Medical Committee agreed to set up a Study Group to study the Local Health Authority Services from the general practitioners' standpoint. The report which was prepared by this Study Group was eventually circulated to every general practitioner in the County and helped very considerably in the achievement of mutual understanding. One good result has been the establishment of a Liaison Committee made up of representative general practitioners and the four Divisional Medical Officers and myself; this committee meets at regular intervals to deal with matters of mutual interest. The Study Group on another occasion gave detailed consideration to the Hospital Service, again from the point of view of the general practitioners, but many matters affecting Local Health Authority Services also came up for consideration and this has happened again recently when the Group met to discuss the Geriatric Service.

The link between the County Health Services, which are mostly medico-social in nature, is closer with the general practitioners than with the hospitals and specialists, as these latter tend to seek the provision of social services through the patient's normal medical practitioner rather than directly from the Local Health Authority. General practitioners have, of course, daily, occasion to use the help provided by the domiciliary nursing and midwifery service and the ambulance service. More recently, increasing use is being made by practitioners of the help that can be rendered to them by health visitors, and this applies especially where a health visitor's area is not served by very many practices. Practitioners are, of course, participating in the vaccination and immunisation scheme and they are making more use of the domestic help service as each

year goes by. A similar situation applies to the use made of the care and after-care services, and in these services a big expansion in demand must be expected in the coming years to meet the changes which will follow the coming into operation of new legislation affecting mental health and the effects which will be caused by the change of emphasis so far as the treatment of mental illness is concerned from the hospital to the home.

The elderly, sick and infirm continue to make increased demands on the Domestic Help Service and 75% of the families to whom this service has been provided now come within the category of elderly people; this group also absorbs approximately 85% of the hours of domestic help time which can be made available in the County. Increased use has also been made of the ambulance service to take handicapped people, who are usually also elderly, to and from not only out-patient departments where they attend for consultation and treatment, but also to and from the various clubs which are organised for their social benefit by various voluntary bodies under the general oversight of the County Welfare Department.

The use made of the district nursing service during the year has been slightly less than in the previous year, but here again over 55% of the patients visited were aged 65 or over. Demands on the other services have continued at about the same level as in previous years, but the extension of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme, first to all children and later to young people below the age of 26, created a great deal of extra work, resulting in nearly 26,000 persons being vaccinated by two injections during the year. The year also saw the beginning of developments in the domiciliary care of the mentally ill and the mentally defective by the making of arrangements for such defective children as were within reasonable travelling distance to attend junior occupation centres in Hull, York and Scarborough.

The vital statistics for the year show a small increase of 400 in the estimated population of the County. The birth rate has fallen from 15 to 14.3 per thousand population and the death rate has risen slightly from 12.2 to 12.6 per thousand population. Compared with 1957, the number of deaths attributed to cancer decreased slightly, but there was an increase of over one hundred in the number of deaths due to heart disease. Most of this increase is accounted for by a rise in the number of deaths attributed to coronary disease and angina.

So far as infectious diseases are concerned, the number of cases of measles were only half those which occurred in 1957, but scarlet fever cases, on the other hand, were more than double those which occurred in the previous year, 141 cases of this disease being notified. I am sorry to report that for the first time for eight years a case of diphtheria was notified in the County; fortunately the infection was of a very mild type and there was no spread. There were 27

cases of acute poliomyelitis, 16 of which were in connection with an outbreak of this disease which occurred in Driffeld and the immediately surrounding area between the end of June and the early part of August. The notifications of whooping cough have dropped considerably and it is also very pleasing to be able to report a considerable fall in the number of new notifications of tuberculosis. In 1958 the number of new cases of this disease coming to notice was only 58, whereas a few years ago the numbers reported each year always varied between 150 and 200. The rapid fall in the occurrence of new cases of the disease began in 1954 and it is sincerely hoped that this drop in incidence will continue to be maintained.

On the staff side, I am sorry to have to report the resignation on account of ill-health of two senior officers who had given valued service to the County for many years. Dr. E. T. Colville, Divisional Medical Officer for the Buckrose Divisional health area, resigned on the 15th March and Mr. P. S. Spence, Principal Dental Officer, handed in his resignation on the 4th November.

Other staff matters to be noted are again the continued difficulty in obtaining dental officers and the fact that it has again not been possible to fill the vacant post for a psychiatric social worker.

Once again I am pleased to be able to take this opportunity to record my thanks to all members of the staff of the Health and School Medical Departments for the loyal and conscientious service which they have given during the year and to express to all members of the County Council, and especially to the members of the Health Committee and School Welfare Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, my thanks for their continued help and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. WATSON,
County Medical Officer.

County Hall,
BEVERLEY.

August, 1959.

STAFF OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS, 1958.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

R. Watson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Tel. No.: Office, Beverley 81281; Home, Beverley 82609.

ACTING DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Buckrose Health Division. Orford Street, Bridlington. Tel. 4653.

E. T. Colville, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H. (to 15th March, 1958).

J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 1st April, 1958).

Haltemprice Health Division. Anlaby House, Anlaby. Tel. Kirkella 58445.

L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Holderness Health Division. Lord Roberts Road, Beverley. Tel. 81281.

W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Howdenshire Health Division. Burnby Lane, Pocklington. Tel. 3226.

W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Patricia Gabb, M.B., Ch.B.

Margaret Mulvein, M.B., Ch.B.

I. W. Sinclair, M.B., Ch.B.

Olive M. Sparrow, M.B., B.S. (from 9th June, 1958).

Elizabeth Wales, M.B., B.S. (to 31st May, 1958).

Margaret L. Walker, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

PRINCIPAL DENTAL OFFICER.

P. S. Spence, L.D.S. (to 4th November, 1958).

K. H. Champlin, L.D.S. (from 10th November, 1958).

DENTAL OFFICERS.

K. H. Champlin, L.D.S. (to 9th November, 1958).

Miss J. M. Cripps, L.D.S.

Mrs. K. M. Howard, L.D.S. (part-time).

A. A. Jones, L.D.S.

L. B. Wilson, L.D.S.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

D. J. T. Bagnall, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

COUNTY AMBULANCE OFFICER.

G. R. Gray.

DISTRICT AUTHORISED OFFICERS.

S. Bateman.

G. E. Howes.

J. Liptrot.

K. Powls.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.

M. W. Stone, M.A. (from 13th February, 1958).

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER.

Post vacant.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKER.

Miss S. Graham.

SPEECH THERAPISTS.

Miss D. Carlisle, L.C.S.T.

Mrs. B. Northern, L.C.S.T. (to 9th August, 1958).

Miss P. K. Towler, L.C.S.T.

WELFARE VISITOR.

Mrs. E. Williams.

ORGANISER OF DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Mrs. J. M. Atkinson.

SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES/SUPERINTENDENT HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Miss E. M. Bailey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S. (to 30th November, 1958).

Miss J. Shepherd, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S. (from 1st December, 1958).

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES/DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT HOME NURSING SERVICE

Miss J. Shepherd, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S. (to 30th November, 1958).

COUNTY DISTRICT NURSES AND MIDWIVES.

Mrs. E. Allman, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Anderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. K. M. Barnes, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss E. Beal, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss P. Bennett, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. Bilton, S.R.N., Q.N.S. (from 1st November, 1958).

Mrs. W. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. M. Bradford, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss K. Bratley, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Mrs. E. Bristow, S.E.A.N.

Mrs. I. Burrill, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss M. Cammidge, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. Campey, S.R.N. (from 24th September, 1958).

Mrs. M. A. Charter, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 28th February, 1958).

Mrs. L. Colbeck, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss H. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Coverdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss V. Crosland, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss L. Danby, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss R. Denny, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss I. Derving, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Miss B. Dolphin, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss D. Dove, S.C.M., S.E.A.N.

Mrs. E. Eyre, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st September, 1958).

Miss E. K. Fawley, S.R.N.

Miss F. V. Fish, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. E. Fox, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss N. Grantham, S.C.M.

Mrs. B. A. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss J. Hallett, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

Miss A. Head, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31st March, 1958).

Miss M. E. Hodgson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. W. Hogg, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss D. E. Holden, S.R.N., Q.N.S.

Mrs. H. A. Holdridge, S.R.N., Q.N.S. (to 30th September, 1958).

Miss E. Hutchinson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. E. Jenkins, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. Jenkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1st November, 1958).
 Mrs. M. Kirkwood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Lenderyou, S.R.N.
 Miss J. M. Leonard, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. Massam, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. M. Merriman, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss V. J. Miles, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
 Miss H. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. W. A. Place, S.C.M. (to 30th September, 1958).
 Mrs. D. A. Ramsdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss G. Rider, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. E. E. Scrase, S.R.N.
 Mrs. P. Shearer, S.R.N.
 Miss M. Simpson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (to 28th February, 1958).
 Mrs. N. Smith, S.C.M.
 Miss M. Spavin, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. G. M. Spieght, S.C.M.
 Miss E. Stephenson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 30th September, 1958).
 Mrs. M. Stevenson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. L. E. Thorley, S.R.N.
 Miss M. Warcup, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. Warder, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. H. Watson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. West, S.C.M., S.F.A.N. (from 16th August, 1958).
 Miss E. E. Wilson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss J. M. Wilson, S.R.N., Q.N.S.
 Mrs. M. Wood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. D. Wylie, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

Mrs. V. Berriman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss E. M. Blackburn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. D. Boyes, S.R.N.
 Miss H. W. Brigham, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss L. I. Broadhurst, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. I. Burge, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss B. Byers, S.R.N., H.V.Cert.
 Miss M. K. Clarkson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss C. Connolly, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss H. Dukes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 27th December, 1958).
 Miss L. Evans, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
 Miss O. M. H. Gardam, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. W. M. Greysmith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss F. A. Hoggard, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. M. Holden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss V. A. Jenkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss D. H. Lemar, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
 Miss H. H. G. MacDonald, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss L. Morton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss M. M. Reid, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 1st August, 1958).
 Miss E. M. E. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss A. E. Sturdy, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss C. M. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. W. M. Wilde, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

**Medical Officers of Health of the several Local Authorities
at 31st December, 1958.**

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.	
Beverley	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Hedon	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
URBAN DISTRICTS.	
Driffeld	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Filey	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Haltemprice	L. N. Gould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Hornsea	L. French, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Norton	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Withernsea	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Beverley	W. Ferguson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Derwent	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Driffeld	J. H. Maughan, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Holderness	F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.
Howden	F. Wigglesworth, M.B., Ch.B.
Norton	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Pocklington	W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

Section 1.—Vital Statistics

POPULATION

Districts	Census, 1951	Estimated	
		1957	1958
Administrative County	211,732	218,500	218,900
Urban Districts	104,797	108,900	110,100
Rural Districts.....	106,935	109,600	108,800

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

Birth rate per 1,000 of the Population

Districts	Average rate for the ten years		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1931-40	1941-50							
Administrative County.....	14.8	17.2	14.5	14.9	15.0	14.2	13.8	14.4	15.0
Urban Districts.	14.4	17.2	14.1	14.6	14.8	14.0	13.8	14.1	14.7
Rural Districts..	14.9	17.2	14.8	15.2	15.3	14.4	13.8	14.8	15.4

The birth rate for the County was 14.3, a slight decrease on the rate for 1957, which was 15.0. The rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 16.4 per thousand population, and to compare the East Riding rate with this figure, use has to be made of the comparability factor which takes into consideration the age and sex constitution of the County. When this factor is applied to the crude birth rate for the County of 14.3, the adjusted rate so obtained is 15.5.

There were 3,136 live births and 77 stillbirths registered for the County during the year, making a total of 3,213. Of these births, 301 took place outside the County.

The number of births notified to my office by hospitals, practitioners and midwives was 5,035, and 17 births were reported by Registrars which were registered but not notified. Of these births, 2,123 were outward transfers to other areas.

The stillbirth rate was 24.0 per 1,000 total births, compared with a rate of 22.9 in 1957 and 20.0 in 1956. The rate for England and Wales was 21.6.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

Districts.	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Administrative County	180	153	141	124	116	111	114	111	101
Urban Districts.	87	75	62	66	61	54	67	47	42
Rural Districts..	93	78	79	58	55	57	47	64	59

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.46 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.51 in the previous year.

The number of illegitimate live births in the County was 3.2% of the total live births.

DEATH RATES FROM ALL CAUSES (ALL AGES) per 1000 of the Population

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years.		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1931-40	1941-50								
Administrative County	12.3	12.0	12.4	11.4	12.1	12.4	12.1	12.4	12.2	12.6
Urban Districts..	13.0	12.9	13.7	12.3	13.2	13.9	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.7
Rural Districts.	11.6	11.1	11.2	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.6	11.5

There were 2,753 deaths registered for the County in 1958, an increase of 96 on the figure for the previous year. This gives a death rate of 12.6 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12.2 in 1957. The application of the comparability factor to this crude rate gives a rate of 11.7, which shows that the rate for the County was the same as the rate for England and Wales, which was also 11.7. The rate for England and Wales for 1957 was 11.5.

73% of all deaths occurred in people aged 65 and over, and 46% in people aged over 75.

The principal causes of death in the County were heart diseases (998), cancer (450), and vascular lesions of the nervous system (396). These three causes accounted for 67.0% of the deaths, as compared with 67.2% in 1957.

The 998 deaths due to heart diseases represent a rate of 4.57 per thousand population, as compared with a rate of 4.08 in 1957. Most of the increase is accounted for by a rise in the number of deaths attributed to coronary disease and angina, which reached a new high level of 505, an increase of 69 over the figure for the previous year. The death rate from this cause is now 2.3 per 1,000 of the population, as against 1.98 in 1957 and an average of 1.8 for the last ten years.

Compared with 1957, the number of deaths attributed to cancer decreased slightly from 467 to 450, the rate per thousand population dropping from 2.14 to 2.06. Cancer of the lungs and bronchus was responsible for 72 of these deaths, a decrease of 15 on the high level reached in 1957.

Of the 450 deaths due to cancer, 260 occurred in urban areas and 190 in rural areas, corresponding respectively to rates of 2.36 and 1.75 per thousand population.

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of death for the year 1958 :—

Cause of Death	No. of deaths		
	Male	Female	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	16	3	19
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	1	1
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective diseases	1	1	2
Cancer of stomach	33	29	62
Cancer of lungs, bronchus	58	14	72
Cancer of breast	1	39	40
Cancer of uterus	—	23	23
Cancer, other forms	128	125	253
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	7	2	9
Diabetes	3	14	17
Vascular lesions of nervous system	184	212	396
Coronary disease, angina	311	194	505
Hypertension with heart disease	24	46	70
Other heart disease	196	227	423
Other circulatory disease	66	67	133
Influenza	8	11	19
Pneumonia	55	55	110
Bronchitis	67	43	110
Other diseases of respiratory system	20	8	28
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	13	5	18
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhœa	5	10	15
Nephritis and nephrosis	20	10	30
Hyperplasia of prostate	26	—	26
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	13	9	22
Other diseases	116	120	236
Motor vehicle accidents	18	7	25
All other accidents	25	32	57
Suicide	18	9	27
Homicide	—	—	—
Totals	1434	1319	2753

The following table sets out the deaths in grouped diseases distributed according to the various age groups:—

Age Group.	Infectious Disease (including Syphilis).		Tuberculosis.		Cancer.		Heart and Circulatory Diseases.		Respiratory Diseases (including influenza).		Intestinal Diseases.		Violence.		All Other Causes.		All Causes.	
	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%	Deaths.	%
0—	1	16.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4.5	2	6.0	—	—	54	15.8	70	2.5
1—	—	—	—	—	1	0.2	—	—	1	0.4	1	3.0	2	1.8	5	1.5	9	0.3
5—	1	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.4	1	3.0	1	0.9	6	1.8	10	0.4
15—	—	—	1	5.0	2	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.7	1	3.0	7	6.4	2	0.6	16	0.6
25—	—	—	3	15.0	20	4.5	20	1.3	11	4.1	5	15.2	18	16.5	13	3.8	90	3.3
45—	1	16.7	11	55.0	154	34.2	234	15.3	52	19.5	7	21.2	34	31.2	54	15.8	547	19.9
65—	2	33.3	2	10.0	136	30.2	432	28.3	87	32.6	8	24.3	8	7.4	57	16.7	731	26.6
75—	1	16.7	3	15.0	137	30.5	840	55.0	101	37.8	8	24.3	39	35.8	150	44.0	1279	46.4
Totals	6	—	20	—	450	—	1527	—	267	—	33	—	109	—	341	—	2753	—



DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births

Districts	Average rate for the ten years		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1931-40	1941-50								
Administrative County	51	39	28	24	27	23	24	24	21	22
Urban Districts..	50	40	30	27	26	23	26	27	23	20
Rural Districts..	53	39	26	21	28	23	22	22	19	24

There were 70 deaths of children under the age of one year in 1958, 1 more than in 1957, the infant mortality rate being 22 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales for 1958 was 22.5, compared with 23.1 in 1957.

The distribution of the infant deaths between various primary causes is shown in the following table :—

	Urban	Rural	Total
Pneumonia	2	9	11
Bronchitis	1	—	1
Gastroenteritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	2	3
Congenital malformations	4	7	11
Birth injury	1	3	4
Pneumothorax	—	1	1
Prematurity	18	12	30
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
Other diseases and causes	5	3	8
Totals	32	38	70

Of the 70 infant deaths, 50 (71%) occurred during the neonatal period, that is, before the baby was four weeks old, and many of these deaths took place within a few hours or a few days of birth. In 30 cases death was due to prematurity and this number represents 43% of all the infant deaths.

Deaths which take place within the first week after birth and stillbirths are classified as perinatal deaths. Nearly all are due to causes, some of which may be preventable, which operate during the ante-natal period and during the actual process of birth. In 1958 the number of these perinatal deaths was 123 (made up of 77 stillbirths and 46 infant deaths) and represented a rate of 38.2 per 1,000 total births.

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

The vital statistics relating to mothers and infants are summarised below :—

Live births	3,136
Live birthrate per 1,000 population	14.33
Stillbirths	77
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	23.97
Total live and stillbirths	3,213
Infant deaths	70
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	22.32
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate..	22.73
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	9.90
Neo-natal (first four months) mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.94
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ...	3.22
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	0.31

Section 2.—Local Health and other Services

THE CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.

Most women obtain their ante-natal care from general practitioners and district midwives, and, if they have been offered beds in hospitals for their confinements, they also attend at the appropriate hospital ante-natal clinic.

Statistics relating to the attendances at Hospital ante-natal clinics are shown below :—

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of new patients	No. of women attending	No. of attendances	Average attendances per patient	Average attendances per session
'The Avenue' Hospital, Bridlington	154	475	571	2387	4	15
East Riding General Hospital, Driffield.....	50	260	346	595	2	12
Fulford Maternity Home ...	195	74	120	518	5	3
Westwood Hospital, Beverley	51	567	685	1189	2	23
Woodgates Maternity Home, North Ferriby	48	484	578	905	2	19
Totals.....	498	2060	2300	5624	2	11

In addition, domiciliary midwives paid 10,059 ante-natal visits to women who were expecting to be confined in their own homes, and general practitioners gave ante-natal services to 2,906 women, many of whom were going to hospitals for their confinements.

About one-tenth of expectant mothers took advantage of the sessions which are held in various parts of the County to give ante-natal teaching and instruction on relaxation. Due to lack of local demand the class at Hedon was closed in September, but a new class was opened in Withernsea during the same month.

Details regarding attendances, etc., at the classes which were in operation during the year are shown below:—

Clinic.	No. of sessions	No. of new attenders	No. of women attending	No. of attendances
Anlaby	51	49	55	401
Beverley	67	66	80	433
Cottingham	48	46	54	538
Driffeld	21	5	5	45
Hedon	20	6	13	95
Hessle	49	89	108	841
Withernsea	8	6	6	33
Totals ...	264	267	321	2386

POST-NATAL CARE.

Post-natal clinics are held at the Westwood, Fulford, East Riding General, and "The Avenue" hospitals for patients who have been confined in these institutions. Facilities for post-natal examinations continued to be available at the Council's infant welfare clinics.

During the year, 179 patients attended post-natal clinics in the four hospitals. In addition, 2,650 women are reported as having had post-natal examinations by their own doctors through the National Health Service Maternity Services Scheme.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one maternal death in the County during the year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.31 per 1,000 total births.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL HOSTELS.

During the year, 9 cases have been provided with hostel accommodation in the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association's hostels.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There has been a decrease of 54 in the number of children attending, and a decrease of 196 in the total number of attendances at the infant welfare centres as compared with the figures for 1957. The number of children born in 1958 who attended the centres during the year was 1,638. This represents 52% of the registered live births in the County.

At the end of the year, 50 infant welfare centres were operating.

Particulars of the work carried out during the year at the 50 centres in the County are given in the following table:—

(N.B.—The letter "V" indicates that the centre is provided by a Voluntary Committee.)

Infant Welfare Centre	Frequency of Sessions	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:			Total numbers attendances during	
		1958	1957	1956-1953	Total	Av.
Aldbrough (V)	Every 4 wks.	11	11	16	208	
Anlaby	Weekly.	97	107	100	2451	
Barlby	Every 2 wks.	19	25	23	390	
Beverley	Twice weekly.	174	181	260	4158	
Bilton	Every 4 wks.	18	8	25	286	
Bishop Burton (V) ..	„ 4 „	12	14	36	300	
Brandesburton (V) ..	„ 4 „	5	10	22	186	
Bridlington	Twice weekly.	146	136	135	2550	
Brough	Weekly.	64	59	41	1475	
Cottingham	Weekly.	143	134	144	3818	
Driffield	Weekly.	54	35	28	1010	
Dunnington	Every 4 wks.	17	9	4	179	
Elvington	„ 4 „	7	4	11	102	
Filey	„ 2 „	39	37	9	671	
Flamborough	„ 2 „	15	17	25	439	
Flixton	„ 4 „	5	7	10	161	
Fulford	Weekly.	38	39	31	688	
Gilberdyke	Every 4 wks.	12	13	12	177	
Hedon	„ 2 „	27	33	30	502	
Hessle	Weekly.	182	140	62	3365	
Holme	Every 2 wks.	14	14	17	337	
Hornsea	„ 2 „	67	55	17	888	
Howden	„ 4 „	20	17	34	281	
Hunmanby	„ 2 „	18	20	18	619	
Keyingham	„ 4 „	11	20	12	234	
Kilham	„ 4 „	4	4	5	57	
R.A.F. Leconfield (V)	„ 4 „	31	24	43	293	
Leven	„ 4 „	6	7	16	141	
Long Riston (V)	„ 4 „	9	15	30	226	
Market Weighton ...	„ 2 „	21	21	23	435	
Middleton	„ 4 „	—	6	10	110	
Newport	„ 4 „	9	6	15	138	
North Cave (V)	„ 2 „	19	15	29	381	
North Ferriby	„ 2 „	38	48	28	801	
North Newbald	„ 4 „	10	9	12	117	
Norton	„ 2 „	13	11	24	287	
Patrington	„ 4 „	15	19	20	236	
Pocklington	„ 2 „	27	23	18	503	
Preston	„ 2 „	19	28	46	494	
Riccall	„ 4 „	15	19	25	296	
Rillington	„ 4 „	12	6	17	192	
Sherburn	„ 4 „	14	7	29	243	
South Cave	„ 4 „	16	9	9	184	
Stamford Bridge ...	„ 4 „	11	15	16	194	
Swanland	„ 4 „	3	7	11	99	
Walkington (V)	„ 4 „	5	9	20	101	
Warter	„ 4 „	6	5	12	93	
Willerby	Weekly.	73	92	76	2477	
Withernsea	Every 2 wks.	44	36	12	606	
Wold Newton	„ 4 „	3	2	6	70	
Totals		1638	1588	1674	34249	

(V)—Voluntary centres.

DENTAL CARE.

Due to a combination of unfilled vacancies and ill-health among members of the staff it has been possible to offer a dental service to less than half of the school children in the County, but despite this, as requested by the Ministry of Health, some additional time has been given to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers. When numbers justify the arrangement and clinic facilities are readily available, regular dental and treatment sessions are arranged for this group, but in most instances the requests for inspection and treatment come in ones and twos from various parts of the County and the services of dental officers have to be made available as they may be required at the nearest fixed or mobile clinic. For children under school age parents can take them for inspection and treatment to any session that is being organised for the inspection or treatment of school children. Invitations to parents to take advantage of these facilities for young children are sent out by headteachers, health visitors and school nurses whenever dental arrangements are being made for school children in any area and the general practitioners in the area are also advised.

With a view to interesting expectant and nursing mothers in the need for dental care the problems of dental education have again been brought specially to the notice of health visitors and midwives by meetings, lectures and film demonstrations. The question has also been discussed with general practitioners through the agency of the local liaison committee and general practitioners have agreed to support action taken by domiciliary midwives in persuading expectant mothers to seek dental advice.

As from February, 1958, each domiciliary midwife has, with the patient's permission, made a return about the dental examination arrangements for each patient who is booked for a domiciliary confinement and up to the end of the year 616 of these reports had been received. These showed that, of this number of expectant mothers, 447 stated that they were attending or intended to go to dentists in private practice for inspection and necessary treatment, and that 94 requested inspection and treatment through the County dental service. In 68 cases the women were already provided with dentures and did not require dental treatment and in 7 cases suggestions that dental inspection should be carried out were refused.

Details of the work carried out by the County Dental Service are as follows :—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	123	117	102	88
Children under five	222	111	102	100

Forms of dental treatment provided :—

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	Children under five.
Extractions	301	154
Anæsthetics :		
General	50	74
Fillings	76	29
Scalings and gum treatment	25	2
Silver Nitrate treatment	—	—
Radiographs	—	—
Dentures Provided :		
Full Upper or Lower	26	—
Partial Upper or Lower	16	—
Crowns or Inlays	1	—

PREMATURE INFANTS.

The arrangements for the supply on loan of suitable cots, equipment and clothing for the home nursing of premature infants continued as before, but very few requests have been made for these articles.

If an infant at birth weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, it is presumed to be premature, and on this basis 195 premature live births and 46 premature stillbirths have occurred during the year. Of these, 150 live births and 35 stillbirths occurred among infants born in hospitals, 42 live births and 9 stillbirths among infants born in the mothers' own homes and 3 live births and 2 stillbirths among infants born in private nursing homes. Fifteen of the infants born in their mothers' own homes were transferred to hospitals.

Of the 195 premature infants born alive, 20 died before they were 24 hours old and a further 7 died before they were four weeks old. Twenty-two who died were under $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight at birth.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD.

The special Welfare Visitor gave help and advice in 78 cases during the year. In addition, help was continued for 28 cases who had been first seen in 1957.

Of the cases dealt with, 94 have been completed as follows :—

Mothers returned home with child	36
Babies placed for adoption	43
Babies placed in nursery or foster home	2
Mothers placed in residential work	9
Babies died or stillborn	4

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The running of this service has continued to involve a very considerable amount of work, but the help given by the Women's Voluntary Services has been extremely reliable and valuable. This organisation has dealt entirely with the distribution of the foods in Anlaby, Cottingham, Driffeld, Dunswell, Filey, Hedon, Hessle, Hornsea, Norton, Pocklington and Willerby. The help given by 95 voluntary distributors in the villages has also been very much appreciated.

The amounts of the various foods distributed during the year were :—

National Dried Milk	66,382 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	14,158 bottles.
Orange Juice	92,584 bottles.
Vitamin Tablets	8,943 packets.

As compared with 1957 there have been reductions of 15,692 tins of Dried Milk, 7,070 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 52,076 bottles of Orange Juice and 705 packets of Vitamin Tablets.

HEALTH VISITING.

At the end of the year, 21 Health Visitors were employed and there was one vacancy on the staff.

All the Health Visitors also act as school nurses and tuberculosis visitors. In addition, there are two school nurses.

Details of the main work done during the year by Health Visitors are set out below :—

Visits to expectant mothers :—

First visits	522
Subsequent visits	374

Visits to infants under 1 year of age :—

First visits	2992
Subsequent visits	13029

Visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age 26213

Visits to tuberculosis cases 1071

Visits as child life protection visitors 25

Visits to aged persons 1009

Visits for care and after-care 403

Visits for other reasons 961

Three Health Visitors have been sent to post-graduate courses during the year.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In the majority of instances, domiciliary nurses combine the duties of nurse and midwife, and at the end of the year the staff employed was :—

Number of nurse-midwives	47
Number of nurses	13
	—
Total	60
	—

Sixteen of the nurses are Queen's Nursing Sisters, as is also the Supervisor of Midwives.

At the end of 1958 the position with regard to housing and transport of the domiciliary nursing staff was as follows :—

Housing.

Number of nurses living in accommodation provided by
the County Council :—

(a) Property owned by the County Council	10
(b) Property leased from County District Councils ...	20
(c) Property leased from other owners	1
Number of nurses renting houses owned by the County District Councils	1
Number of nurses living in houses owned by themselves or rented from private owners	21
Number of nurses living in lodgings or with relatives	7

Transport.

Number of nurses using cars provided by the County Council	53
Number of nurses using their own cars	7

Fourteen nurses attended refresher courses during the year.

A comparison of the figures shown in the table with those of the previous year show that visits paid to homes have decreased by 6,228 and that the number of cases which the nurses have attended during the year were 494 less than in 1957.

Over 56% of the patients nursed were over 65 years old and in nearly 16% of cases the illness was of a chronic nature necessitating visiting for more than twenty-four times in the year. Just under 67% of the total visits were to patients over 65 years of age; many of these visits were to patients suffering from chronic illness, and again, out of the total visits, 44% were to patients who had to be visited on more than twenty-four occasions. All these percentages show increases on the corresponding ones for 1957.

Many visits are made to patients to give injections of various types, no special nursing attention being required. Visits of this nature represent 33% of the total visits made for all purposes during the year.

Arrangements continue to be made whereby selected domiciliary nurses undertake additional special supervisory and advisory duties for patients attending hospital diabetic clinics. At the end of 1958 eight nurses were giving this service for the areas of the County served by the diabetic clinics at the York County Hospital, the Westwood Hospital, Beverley, and the Scarborough General Hospital. Owing to shortage of staff it has still not been possible to commence the service for the Driffeld area and no request has been received for a service to be provided for the area served by the diabetic clinic at the Kingston General Hospital in Hull,

During the year these selected nurses paid 1,495 special supervisory and advisory visits to diabetic patients, and the consultants at the various hospitals have again expressed satisfaction with the scheme.

On the domiciliary midwifery side, the number of cases attended was 862, a decrease of 61 on the number attended in 1957. The number of ante-natal and lying-in visits have totalled 26,123. In addition, owing to the demand on the beds in some of the maternity units, many patients are discharged before the end of the normal lying-in period of fourteen days, and the domiciliary midwife is then usually called on to visit the patient on her return to her home and continues to visit until the end of the lying-in period. Midwives were called upon to visit 718 patients under these circumstances and paid 3,100 visits to them.

The percentage of domiciliary live and stillbirths for the County as a whole was 27%, compared with 28% in 1957. The percentages of the domiciliary births in the various County Districts can be seen from the following table:—

District.	Registered Total Births.	Domiciliary Births as Notified.	Percentage Domiciliary.
Beverley M.B.	246	81	33
Bridlington M.B.	270	28	10
Driffield U.D.	109	14	13
Filey U.D.	67	31	46
Haltemprice U.D.	653	170	26
Hedon M.B.	46	14	30
Hornsea U.D.	81	18	22
Norton U.D.	74	12	16
Withernsea U.D.	62	7	11
Aggregate of U.D.'s ..	1608	375	23
Beverley R.D.	328	92	28
Bridlington R.D.	110	16	15
Derwent R.D.	184	78	42
Driffield R.D.	180	46	25
Holderness R.D.	276	75	27
Howden R.D.	172	93	54
Norton R.D.	138	38	28
Pocklington R.D.	217	46	32
Aggregate of R.D.s ..	1605	508	32
Total County	3213	883	27

At the end of the year, 47 County domiciliary midwives and one midwife in private practice were suitably qualified to administer gas and air analgesia. During the year, 607 domiciliary cases were given gas and air during their confinements, i.e., 69% of the women confined in their own homes had this help.

Midwives are supplied with packs containing sterilised maternity outfits which are issued free of charge in the case of every domiciliary confinement.

According to the returns received, during the year 506 domiciliary births were attended by midwives, no doctor being present. This again represents 57% of the domiciliary births in the County.

In all, 150 midwives notified their intention to practice in the East Riding during 1958. At the end of the year there were 117 midwives in practice, 48 of whom were domiciliary County midwives, 68 were employed in hospitals and 1 in a private maternity home. In addition, 7 midwives notified their intention to practise as maternity nurses.

Statutory notices under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board were received as follows:—

	Private Practising Midwives.	Midwives in Institutions.	County Midwives.	Total.
Sending for medical help	—	—	48	48
Notification of infant death	—	14	1	15
Notification of stillbirth	—	34	9	43
Liability to be a source of infection	—	1	9	10
Artificial feeding	2	146	86	236
Other reasons	—	7	3	10

The number of medical help forms received from midwives in domiciliary practice was equivalent to 9% of the cases which they attended when no doctor was present.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The arrangements for the provision of vaccination facilities continued on the lines set out in my previous reports, and the table printed below shows the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations in respect of which returns have been received for the year 1958.

Three hundred and forty-five vaccinations and 16 re-vaccinations were performed at infant welfare centres.

The figure of 1,888 vaccinations among children under one year of age represents 60.2% of the live births during the same period. The average rate for the urban areas was 61.9%, and that for the rural areas 58.5%.

DOMICILIARY NURSING.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

District.	No. of cases.		No. of visits.		No. of patients 65 or over at first visit.	No. of patients visited for more than 24 times in year.	No. of visits for injections only (no nursing given) †	No. of deliveries attended.				No. of cases receiving gas and air.		No. of cases receiving Pethidine.		No. of cases visited on discharge from Hospital before 14th day.	No. of visits.		
	Medical.	Surgical.	Medical.	Surgical.				Dr. not booked.		Dr. booked.		Dr. present at delivery.	Dr. not present at delivery.	Dr. present at delivery.	Dr. not present at delivery.		Ante-natal.	Lying-in.	
								Dr. present.	Dr. not present.	Dr. present.	Dr. not present.							Domiciliary.	Ex-hospital.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Aldbrough	81	36	2326	490	52	17	1245	—	3	5	13	1	5	2	6	13	207	312	67
Barlby	1	—	35	—	1	—	19	—	4	—	5	—	6	—	4	2	187	164	4
Beeford	51	16	1081	775	36	11	219	—	—	1	4	1	4	—	3	—	73	81	—
Beverley No. 1	52	6	681	243	35	9	398	—	1	17	28	10	19	10	14	59	594	701	204
Beverley No. 2	44	1	1729	20	29	6	469	—	—	6	21	5	16	5	9	30	303	466	112
Beverley No. 3	86	13	1531	367	62	9	712	—	—	12	4	9	3	4	2	55	154	276	191
Beverley No. 4	54	14	1032	272	38	8	538	1	—	2	7	2	7	2	6	11	89	201	46
Beverley No. 5	138	20	2249	520	79	19	815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bishop Burton	74	8	1877	160	48	12	650	—	—	9	5	9	3	3	—	17	106	318	46
Brandesburton	47	14	1561	318	38	15	844	—	—	9	8	—	4	—	—	10	214	276	124
Bridlington No. 1	93	11	2080	152	63	19	904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington No. 2	66	9	1910	179	51	6	167	—	2	1	5	1	5	—	1	—	113	147	5
Bridlington No. 3	77	12	2615	710	66	18	1178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridlington No. 4	124	10	2065	384	88	22	864	—	4	3	4	2	7	2	4	2	156	223	27
Bridlington No. 5	127	11	3457	520	89	35	1369	—	—	5	8	5	6	2	4	2	119	183	0
Bridlington No. 6	103	7	3436	259	80	41	1026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottingham No. 1	89	3	3447	112	68	5	1326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Cottingham No. 2	76	24	3190	346	67	14	2529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottingham No. 3	29	11	2116	00	20	5	837	—	—	14	9	11	6	10	8	29	342	710	62
Cottingham No. 4	64	18	2832	261	53	17	1269	—	1	18	6	9	6	8	4	24	176	336	89
Driffield No. 1	53	33	1704	2091	52	17	1329	—	—	8	17	9	13	7	14	3	228	442	12
Driffield No. 2	Post	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Driffield No. 3	38	1	2104	223	20	13	706	—	—	5	8	4	2	3	4	—	88	256	—
Eserick	56	8	675	162	24	—	146	—	2	1	24	1	15	1	15	2	411	524	85
Filey No. 1	22	3	428	48	16	—	231	—	—	4	1	3	1	4	—	1	36	48	5
Filey No. 2	68	10	1506	81	39	10	919	—	—	7	20	4	8	7	15	—	100	427	—
Fulford	58	7	2611	75	22	14	378	—	2	10	11	9	13	9	12	3	426	388	10
Hedon	89	28	2304	294	57	30	1372	—	1	1	15	—	11	1	15	17	225	309	74
Hessle No. 1	71	19	2732	424	49	9	1041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hessle No. 2	40	6	1706	223	23	9	751	—	1	7	23	5	19	—	6	47	333	501	254
Hessle No. 3	42	13	1836	545	37	18	374	—	—	11	10	10	9	7	1	45	269	386	206
Hessle No. 4	23	4	1360	259	13	3	767	—	—	14	10	9	8	6	6	20	545	531	136
Hessle No. 5	40	35	1897	969	37	17	1048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holme	66	21	787	341	36	12	130	—	1	2	28	2	26	2	24	7	210	339	19
Hornsea No. 1	138	22	1840	1490	102	23	1491	—	—	4	6	1	5	1	3	5	197	199	45
Hornsea No. 2	61	12	1775	516	39	5	1163	—	—	15	1	6	—	4	—	25	130	309	82
Howden	11	7	300	138	4	3	156	—	1	3	32	1	27	—	23	2	488	609	6
Hunmanby	51	11	1433	214	37	7	1098	—	2	5	7	3	6	2	7	—	65	241	8
Market Weighton	38	7	1186	66	25	14	105	—	—	16	5	16	3	14	1	18	319	439	75
Middleton	47	5	1168	158	30	7	100	—	—	17	2	13	1	11	1	9	218	318	46
North Cave	46	3	984	187	33	13	128	—	2	18	13	15	9	11	7	31	430	547	143
Norton No. 1	55	12	1200	393	35	6	34	—	—	6	10	6	9	6	9	4	268	265	21
Norton No. 2	28	6	406	155	25	—	3	—	—	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	47	108	7
Norton No. 3	79	12	1927	135	49	11	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patrington No. 1	50	13	2252	112	21	7	758	—	—	5	10	5	9	5	7	6	112	191	23
Patrington No. 2	35	9	2142	167	17	8	765	—	—	5	7	4	4	4	5	1	90	211	12
Pocklington	79	14	1673	234	44	9	124	—	—	13	2	1	—	11	—	4	170	327	14
Riccall	84	21	1084	362	47	12	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	—
Rudston	35	22	1106	774	35	9	126	—	—	4	3	3	3	4	3	—	155	155	1
Sherburn	39	11	1128	555	24	7	463	—	—	6	10	5	7	5	6	3	207	303	10
Skirlaugh	45	15	1482	105	28	6	652	—	—	3	4	1	2	1	1	9	89	176	38
South Cave	49	3	1412	44	33	10	310	—	—	3	19	3	17	3	11	54	354	449	169
Sutton on Derwent	51	23	1223	399	43	11	126	—	—	12	3	3	1	8	—	4	140	366	6
Weaverthorpe	75	35	1572	840	58	20	1021	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welton	158	18	1842	251	95	12	430	—	—	7	7	4	5	2	2	39	152	340	162
Wetwang	46	9	2235	71	36	14	858	—	—	7	8	5	5	4	1	1	169	294	—
Wilberfoss	60	11	1944	279	44	17	311	—	5	1	3	1	6	1	5	2	151	209	16
Willerby No. 1	88	17	1384	278	58	16	569	—	—	10	10	9	9	7	5	62	377	429	253
Willerby No. 2	82	31	1805	674	59	20	1086	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	3
Willerby No. 3	44	17	902	367	34	9	427	—	1	13	11	12	9	9	7	38	228	407	167
Withernsea No. 1	90	23	2424	493	75	11	1526	—	—	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	27	83	6
Withernsea No. 2	100	22	2947	533	63	17	1801	—	—	5	1	3	1	3	1	—	62	88	—
Totals	3918	843	106256	22013	2670	744	42476	1	33	355	473	244	303	215	285	718	10349	15774	3100

*Included in columns (2) and (3).

†Included in columns (4) and (5).



District	No. of Live Births.	Primary Vaccinations						Re-Vaccinations					
		Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals
Beverley M.B.	238	144	4	8	4	5	165	—	—	—	—	3	3
Bridlington M.B.	263	132	3	4	12	30	181	—	—	2	11	78	91
Driffield U.D.	106	63	1	3	2	4	73	—	—	1	4	18	23
Filey U.D.	64	44	—	—	4	3	51	—	—	—	—	6	6
Haltemprice U.D.	637	460	9	14	18	26	527	—	1	5	5	72	83
Hedon M.B.	45	24	—	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hornsea U.D.	80	38	2	1	1	1	43	—	—	—	—	1	1
Norton U.D.	72	29	—	1	3	2	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withernsea U.D.	61	36	1	3	2	7	49	—	—	—	1	3	4
Beverley R.D.	324	244	8	7	6	7	272	—	1	4	8	13	26
Bridlington R.D.	107	38	1	4	3	3	49	—	—	1	7	14	22
Derwent R.D.	180	97	2	3	3	3	108	—	—	—	1	13	14
Driffield R.D.	175	86	5	—	—	5	96	—	—	—	2	4	6
Holderness R.D.	272	154	1	1	3	4	163	—	—	1	—	7	8
Norton R.D.	168	108	2	3	—	1	114	—	—	—	4	8	12
Pocklington R.D.	134	75	—	—	1	—	76	—	—	—	2	6	8
Bridlington R.D.	210	116	3	2	5	3	129	—	—	—	8	25	33
Totals	3136	1888	42	54	67	105	2156	—	2	14	53	271	340

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The figures for immunisation carried out during the year are as follows:—

	Aged under 5.	Aged 5—14 years.	Total.	Reinforcement Injections.
By General Practitioners	1578	44	1622	447
At Infant Welfare Centres or at Special Sessions	586	120	706	1547
Totals	2164	164	2328	1994

The distribution of this work between the various County Districts is shown in the following table:—

District.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcement Injections.
	Under 5.	5—14.	Totals.	
Beverley M.B.	169	4	173	80
Bridlington M.B. ...	183	3	186	72
Driffield U.D.	53	—	53	9
Filey U.D.	47	—	47	—
Haltemprice U.D. ..	453	93	546	1192
Hedon M.B.	19	3	22	32
Hornsea U.D.	42	11	53	95
Norton U.D.	58	1	59	6
Withernsea U.D. ...	38	1	39	10
Beverley R.D.	240	12	252	180
Bridlington R.D. ...	53	—	53	21
Derwent R.D.	146	6	152	55
Driffield R.D.	96	—	96	11
Holderness R.D.	183	18	201	130
Howden R.D.	87	2	89	12
Norton R.D.	103	3	106	11
Pocklington R.D. ...	194	7	201	78
Totals	2164	164	2328	1994

The following table shows the position in the various County Districts and Health Divisions both as regards the total numbers of children who have been immunised at any time, and also as regards those who have been immunised or re-immunised during the last five years.

A comparison of the figures given in this table with those in the corresponding table for the previous year shows that, although there has been a small rise in the number of infants being immunised, there have been falls in each of the other age groups. The total figures for all children under fifteen years of age show that although 80% have at some time been immunised the percentage who have had primary protection or reinforcing injections during the last five years has dropped from just over 54% to just over 50%. This fall is not unexpected owing to the special emphasis that has had to be placed on poliomyelitis vaccination during the year, but steps must be taken to see that the importance of an adequate amount of protection against diphtheria is not lost sight of, as a level of only 50% of children recently protected against the disease cannot be regarded as satisfactory. To achieve this improvement it will be necessary to persuade more parents of young children to have them immunised, but the main improvement in the protection level will be achieved only when many more parents bring their children forward every five years for reinforcing injections. Diphtheria is a dangerous disease which can and will return unless kept at bay by a high rate of protection among children of all age groups.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1958.

Districts.	Number of children who received primary or re-inforcing injections within the last five years.					Number immunised more than 5 years ago.	Total aged under 15 immunised at any time
	Aged under 1.	Aged 1 to 4.	Aged 5 to 9.	Aged 10 to 14.	Total aged under 15.		
Buckrose Health Division.							
Bridlington M.B.	15	612	466	89	1182	1642	2824
Driffield U.D.	8	179	132	15	334	580	914
Filey U.D.	9	177	64	7	257	561	818
Bridlington R.D.	7	271	203	49	530	749	1279
Driffield R.D.	9	304	225	39	577	1092	1669
Totals	48	1543	1090	199	2880	4624	7504
Haltemprice Health Division.							
Haltemprice U.D.	122	1791	2632	2653	7198	1288	8486
Holderness Health Division.							
Beverley M.B.	44	673	764	535	2016	1001	3017
Hedon M.B.	1	119	155	138	413	167	580
Hornsea U.D.	18	155	249	226	648	280	928
Withernsea U.D.	13	181	232	150	576	334	910
Beverley R.D.	121	948	935	714	2718	1428	4146
Holderness R.D.	76	694	904	853	2527	1253	3780
Totals	273	2770	3239	2616	8898	4463	13361
Howdenshire Health Division.							
Norton U.D.	16	234	208	9	467	448	915
Derwent R.D.	33	503	620	337	1693	918	2611
Howden R.D.	2	349	357	254	962	962	1924
Norton R.D.	36	334	206	26	602	1046	1648
Pocklington R.D.	60	697	687	689	2133	1059	3192
Totals	147	2117	2078	1515	5857	4433	10290
Grand Totals	590	8221	9039	6983	24833	14808	39641
Estimated child population	3210	12690	33300		49200		
Percentage immunised...	18.38	64.78	48.11		50.47		80.57

PROTECTION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.

Upon the request of their parents or guardians, children may receive protection against whooping cough and tetanus. This protection may be given at the same time as the children are immunised against diphtheria.

During the year, 2,001 children received primary courses of anti-whooping cough injections, and 410 received "boosting" injections. These numbers are made up as follows:—

	Primary.	Booster.
Whooping Cough vaccine	372	—
Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough ...	540	215
Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	1089	195
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	2001	410
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition, 80 children received injections of tetanus toxoid only, having previously been inoculated separately against diphtheria and whooping cough.

B.C.G. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The Scheme for protection of school leavers against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination, which was commenced in 1955, was continued during the year in the Buckrose, Haltemprice and Holderness Divisional Health areas.

Children who are between thirteen and fourteen years of age are entitled to participate in this scheme, and during the year, letters explaining the scheme and accompanied by consent forms were sent to the parents of 1,853 eligible children. Parents of 1,192 (64.3%) children requested participation in the scheme, and of these acceptors, 1,123 were eventually Mantoux tested to find out if B.C.G. vaccination was necessary. The result of the tests showed that 832 (74.1%) were negative and therefore required vaccination, and of these, 767 finally completed the process.

If a child gives a positive reaction to the Mantoux test, it means that at some time he has contracted the infection and in all probability has overcome it. To make certain that there is no evidence of active disease, all children having this positive result to the test are, however, offered special examinations, including chest X-ray, and the adult members of their families are also offered X-ray examination in case there may be undetected cases of the disease among them.

PROTECTION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The scheme for poliomyelitis vaccination continued to expand during the year. In my last report I described how towards the

end of 1957 the Minister of Health had decided to extend the age range for registration and also to import supplies of American and Canadian Salk vaccine early in 1958. As a result, in addition to making arrangements for the new registration, the opportunity to accept Salk vaccine had to be given to the parents of some six thousand children who had been registered under previous arrangements but who had not been vaccinated due to lack of British manufactured vaccine. At the end of the year there were nearly 22,000 children and adults awaiting vaccination, of whom approximately 80% had indicated a willingness to have the Salk vaccine, supplies of which were being awaited. This demand created quite a problem for the department, especially as the general practitioners felt that they could not participate in the scheme except on a sessional basis as there were so many difficulties connected with registration, priority groups, the storage of the vaccine and its distribution in a rural area. However, by medical officers giving priority to this work over some of their other duties, and with the help of other doctors who undertook special sessions, it was found possible to arrange for an average of over a thousand injections a week to be maintained, especially after supplies of vaccine became fairly regular as they did after the end of April.

Then in September we were informed that it had been decided to extend the offer of vaccination to persons born in the years 1933 to 1942, that is ten years beyond the previous upper age limit, so that the age range for registration now extended for six months to 25 years, with expectant mothers, doctors, medical students, and members of hospital and ambulance staffs and their families of any age forming additional priority groups. In addition, third or "booster" injections were to be offered to all after a period of not less than 7 months had elapsed since the second of the first two injections had been given.

It was possible to deal with the extra work which this further extension of the scheme involved largely because the general practitioners finally agreed to participate in the scheme and were prepared to arrange for their patients to receive the injections on an individual rather than on a sessional basis. This arranging for injections to be given mostly on an individual basis would have been made easier had it been possible to supply more of the vaccine in vials containing one dose. As it was, most of it was put up in bottles containing 9 or 10 doses and to avoid waste this necessitated arrangements being made by doctors to carry out at least this number of injections in one day as, once any vaccine had been withdrawn from a bottle any remaining unused after 24 hours had to be thrown away.

At the end of 1958 the figures relating to poliomyelitis vaccination indicated that about 75% of children aged 6 months to 5 years had been registered and that 64% had received two injections, but that only about 40% of expectant mothers had taken advantage of the priority vaccination facilities offered to them.

The actual figures are as follows:—

Total registrations since the commencement of the scheme	36,680
No. of these who had received 3 injections	2,340
No. of these who had received 2 injections	30,009
No. of these who had received 1 injection	1,638
No. awaiting vaccination (no injections)	2,693

Those who had two injections were distributed as follows:—

Year when vaccinated	Children born 1943 to 1958	Young Persons born 1923 to 1942	Expectant Mothers	Other priority groups	Totals
1956	727	—	—	—	727
1957	5797	—	—	—	5797
1958	23419	1105	1128	173	25825
Totals ...	29943	1105	1128	173	32349

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

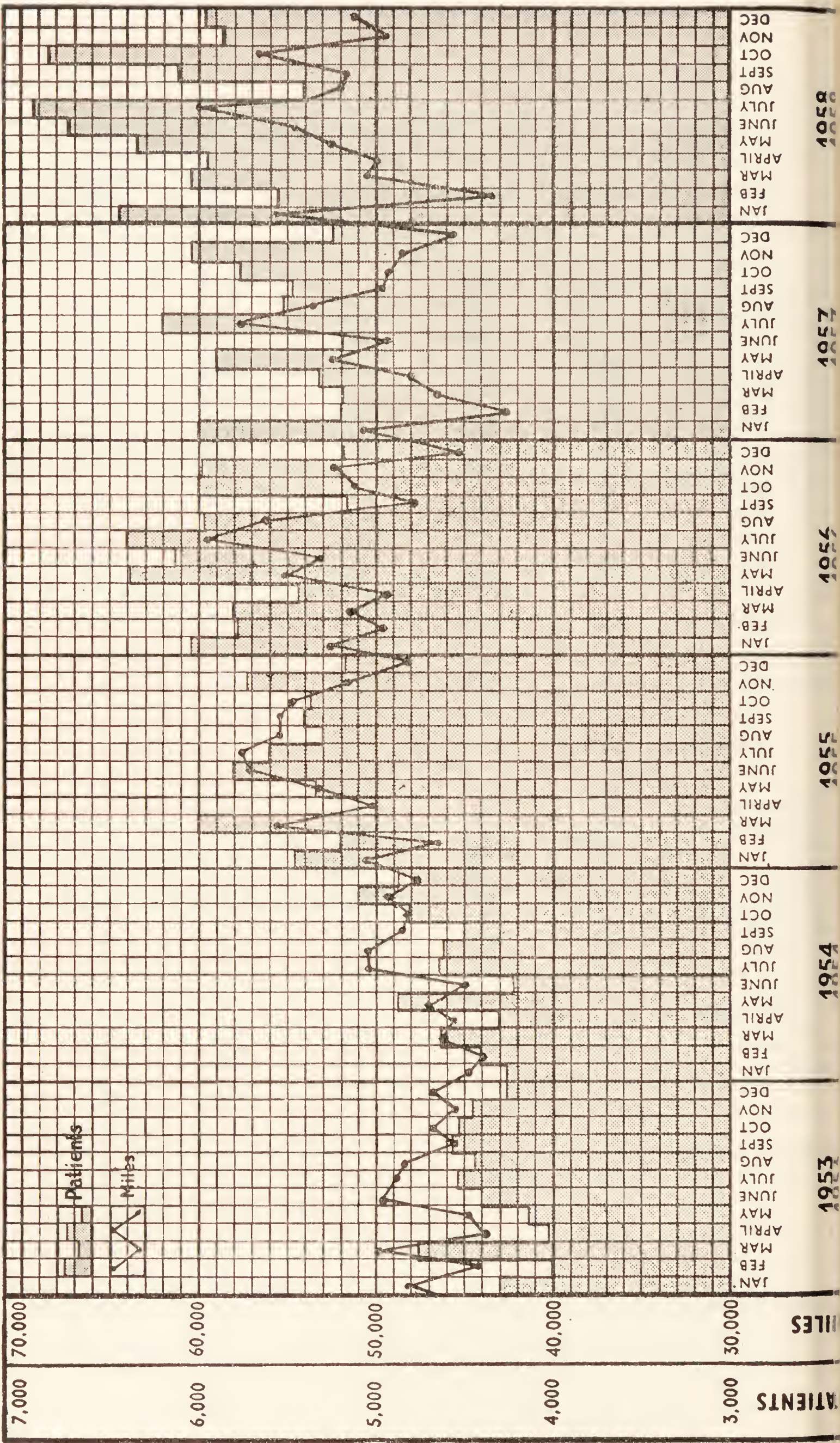
At the end of the year the Council's fleet of vehicles consisted of 12 ambulances and 18 dual purpose vehicles used mainly for sitting-case work, and use was also made of two ambulances provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the Filey area and 1 ambulance provided by the British Red Cross Society at Market Weighton. At the end of the year 42 whole-time and one part-time driver/attendants were being employed.

A reference to the tables and graph which appear on the following pages will show that the reduction in the demands made on the ambulance service during 1957 has not been maintained and in fact the number of patients carried on account of illness and in connection with the hospital service was practically the same in 1958 as it had been for 1956. This increase over the 1957 figures is almost entirely due to more demands for transport to and from out-patient departments. In addition, the ambulances have been used more for the transport of handicapped persons to and from the Club sessions organised for this group of people by the Welfare Department and, as from April, one sitting-case vehicle from Beverley and one from Hessle were making journeys twice a day to transport mentally defective children to and from the Holden Occupation Centre in Hull. This use has resulted in nearly 3,500 more "patient journeys" than in 1957 and explains why the number of patients carried in 1958 is higher than for any other previous year, although the mileage run was very little more than in 1956.

The following tables give details of the various types of work done by the service as a whole and by the various sections, and the graph shows changes month by month in the number of cases dealt with and the number of miles travelled during the last five years.

Types of case.	1957	1958.	Increase or decrease in 1958 as compared with 1957.
1. Accident	1715	1861	+146
2. Acute illness	1504	1273	- 231
3. General illness	3707	4182	+475
4. Maternity	1071	1060	- 11
5. Tuberculosis	99	91	- 8
6. Infectious disease	262	143	-119
7. Mental illness	194	210	+ 16
Totals (Items 1 - 7)	8552	8820	+268
8. Inter-hospital transfers ..	1396	1376	- 20
9. Hospital discharges	4087	3847	- 240
10. Out - patient and Clinic attendances	52129	55667	+3538
Totals (Items 8 - 10)	57612	60890	+3278
11. Other Cases	949	4404	+3455
Grand Totals: Cases	67113	74114	+7001
Journeys	20346	21448	+1102
Mileage	594428	628316	+33888
Average patients per journey ..	3.3	3.5	
Average miles per journey ..	29.2	29.3	
Average miles per patient ...	8.9	8.5	

Station.	Journeys.	Patients.	Mileage.	Average mileage per journey.	Average mileage per patient.
<i>ambulances.</i>					
Everley	1179	3206	27718	23.5	8.6
Ridlington	1237	2492	25726	20.8	10.3
Riffeld	495	1093	6738	13.6	6.2
Essle	999	2346	20496	20.5	8.7
Ornsea	498	1342	13939	28.0	10.4
owden	390	1260	11732	30.1	9.3
ocklington	380	2214	16511	43.5	7.5
ithernsea	313	1273	14507	46.3	11.4
ley St. John ..	919	3138	32110	34.9	10.2
arket Weighton					
Red Cross	202	845	8657	42.9	10.2
R., Selby	878	2347	21058	24.0	9.0
R., Malton ...	663	970	10228	15.4	10.5
ork C.B.	308	430	2626	8.5	5.0
ull C.B.	50	56	531	10.6	9.5
ther					
Authorities ..	23	30	406	17.7	13.5
Totals for ambulances	8534	23042	212983	25.0	9.2
<i>sitting Case Cars.</i>					
Everley	2059	8255	63015	30.6	7.6
Ridlington	2167	5122	51077	23.4	10.0
Riffeld	2063	5823	43297	21.0	7.4
Essle	1463	8873	45139	30.9	5.1
Ornsea	554	3096	26175	47.2	8.5
owden	545	2846	27643	50.7	9.7
ocklington	1088	7811	58341	53.6	7.5
eaeverthorpe ...	382	1204	16969	44.4	14.1
ithernsea	784	4935	46561	59.4	9.5
ork C.B.	79	102	785	9.9	7.7
ull C.B.	1	1	—	—	—
oluntary Car					
Pool	216	528	8966	41.5	17.0
R. Malton	1425	2364	18935	13.3	8.0
ther					
Authorities ...	14	14	622	44.4	44.4
Totals for sitting case cars	12840	50974	407525	31.7	8.0
Grand Totals ...	74	98	7808	105.5	79.7
Grand Totals ...	21448	74114	628316	29.3	8.5



DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

This service began in a very small way in 1943 when "Home Helps" were first provided for home confinement cases. During the first few years the facilities were very little used, but a change occurred in 1947 when the number of confinement cases helped rose to nearly 100 and cases of "general illness" were enabled to make use of the service for the first time.

From 1948 the service became known as the Domestic Help Service and since that date has expanded rapidly from year to year, but despite considerable increases in the money made available in each annual budget and despite a steady increase in the number of helps being employed it has not been possible to do much more than meet the demands for help from households where the mother was lying-in or ill, or where the occupants were aged people no longer capable of helping themselves. Nevertheless, the number of cases provided with this service had risen to nearly 900 in 1958 and these cases received over 203,000 hours of service in the year.

An analysis of this rise in demand shows that since 1948 the calls for assistance at confinement cases have remained fairly constant at an average of 125 per year, whereas calls for help for households because of illness or old age have risen from 50 to nearly 800 a year. From the beginning a high proportion of calls for service on account of illness were because of chronic illness or old age and recently it is this type of case which has been solely responsible for the increasing demands made on the service. For instance, during the last four years, whereas the calls for service for confinements and cases of acute illness have dropped, the requests for help to the chronic sick and aged have increased from 400 to nearly 700, so that now this group of cases represents more than three-quarters of all the cases dealt with and absorbs about 85% of the total hours of domestic help service provided.

The following figures refer to the service given in 1958:—

No. of households receiving service at the beginning of 1958	427
New cases helped during the year	472
	<hr/>
Total households receiving service	899
	<hr/>
Reason for requiring domestic help:—	
Confinements	103
General illness	110
Tuberculosis	8
Chronic illnesses or old age	678

CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

The care services have continued to be operated centrally and are referred to in various parts of this report.

The medical loan service continued to be operated on behalf of the County Council by the British Red Cross Society, who had at the end of the year a total of 42 depôts in the County, and by the Withernsea Old Folks' Appeal Committee, who have a depôt at Withernsea. During the year, 1,275 articles were loaned under this arrangement. Except in the case of patients suffering from tuberculosis and necessitous patients, small charges are made for the loan of the more expensive articles. Hospital type beds and special mattresses, etc., are now on loan through the service to paraplegic patients. Fireguards are also loaned through these arrangements when suggested as being necessary, especially for old people.

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

The Children's Officer acts as a Co-ordinating Officer for the purpose of initiating meetings of persons representing the various bodies or service sections who may in the course of their duties have to deal with the various difficulties created by problem families. The meetings are organised on a Divisional Health Area basis and are held under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer. They are called whenever there is information that there are cases in the area which justify this action being taken, either with a view to helping to ameliorate established conditions or with a view to taking preventive action. During the year, 13 such meetings have been held and 132 individual cases dealt with.

EPILEPSY AND SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA.

On the register of handicapped persons maintained by the County Welfare Officer there are 20 epileptics and 7 spastics. Of the 20 epileptics, 9 are in residential accommodation provided by the Welfare Authority and 3 are in colonies. Of the 7 spastic cases, 6 are in their own homes and one is being maintained in a special training home at the expense of the Welfare Committee.

In addition, there are 34 epileptics and 5 spastics living at home and known to the Welfare Department, but who are not registered as Handicapped Persons.

Among persons ascertained as mental defectives, 21 children and 37 adults are known to be epileptics, and 17 children and 13 adults are known to suffer from a degree of spastic paraplegia. Of these, 10 child and 27 adult epileptics and 7 child and 7 adult spastics are in institutions.

Among educable children of school age, 6 epileptics and 21 spastics are ascertained under the Handicapped Pupils Regulations.

No special provisions are made available to these groups under the local health service arrangements, but, as may be necessary, arrangements are available for the loan of wheel chairs, walking aids, special beds and mattresses through the medical loan scheme. All cases, of course, have access to the services being provided under the Welfare Department's scheme.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Special consideration has been given to the problem of accidents in the home due to burns and the importance of guarding fires, and support was extended to any special propaganda schemes which were being made at District or Divisional level. In the Haltemprice area a special effort was held in November which included the wide distribution of posters, the showing of Central Office of Information films, special displays by the Gas and Electricity Boards, and special activities in the schools.

BLINDNESS.

Until the end of September, 1958, the work of home visiting and home teaching was undertaken by officers of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, but as from 1st October this work was taken over by the Welfare Department of the County Council, as was also the responsibility for maintaining the official register of blind and partially sighted persons.

At the end of the year there were 340 blind and 50 partially sighted persons on the Register. The distribution of these persons according to sex and age is shown in the following table:—

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	3	4	2	1	3
11—15	1	—	1	—	3	3
16—20	1	—	1	—	1	1
21—30	4	2	6	3	—	3
31—39	12	5	17	1	1	2
40—49	12	6	18	1	2	3
50—59	14	15	29	4	4	8
60—64	16	11	27	—	2	2
65—69	16	16	32	1	1	2
70 and over ...	78	127	205	6	17	23
Totals ...	155	185	340	18	32	50

The following table gives an analysis of the ages at which blindness or the onset of eye trouble occurred in respect of persons on the register at the end of 1958 :—

Age Period	Blind			Partially Sighted		
	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	8	12	20	4	7	11
1	2	1	2	}	1	1
2	—	1	1			
3	2	2	4			
4	—	—	—			
5—10	11	3	14	2	7	9
11—15	5	1	6	—	—	—
16—20	4	2	6	1	—	1
21—30	10	11	21	—	—	—
31—39	13	9	22	—	1	1
40—49	15	16	31	4	—	4
50—59	16	24	40	—	1	1
60—64	8	18	26	2	3	5
65—69	11	13	24	3	3	6
70 and over ...	45	73	118	2	8	10
Unknown	5	—	5	—	1	1
Totals ...	155	185	340	18	32	50

During the year, 37 persons were admitted to the register of blind persons, three of these being transferred from the partially sighted category. Eighteen persons were admitted to the register of partially sighted persons. In addition, two persons were de-certified from the blind category and removed from the register, and seven persons were examined, but not considered to be certifiable. Three persons were re-examined, but still found to be not certifiable and 27 persons already on the register were re-examined, but no changes in their categories were made.

The age groups of those certified during the year as blind or partially sighted were as follows :—

	0-4	5-15	16-30	31-59	60-69	70-79	80+	Total
Blind	—	1	—	1	7	16	12	37
Partially Sighted	—	1	—	6	2	4	5	18

The causes to which blindness or partial loss of sight was attributed were as follows:—

	Blindness	Partially sighted
Cataract	10	6
Diabetic Retinopathy	2	—
Glaucoma	6	—
Local Infection of coats of the eye	3	2
Myopic Error	1	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Retrolental Fibroplasia	—	—
Vascular Diseases	6	1
Macular degeneration	5	3
Retinal detachment	2	—
Other primary ocular defects	2	3
Totals	37	18

Follow-up of registered blind and partially sighted persons:—

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Form B.D.8 recommended:—				
a) No treatment	4	5	—	16
b) (i) Medical treatment ...	2	1	—	13
(ii) Surgical treatment ...	8	—	—	1
(iii) Optical treatment	1	—	—	4
of cases shown under (b) above who have received treatment:—				
(i) Medical	2	1	11	11
(ii) Surgical	—	—	—	—
(iii) Optical	1	—	4	5

In 4 of the cases recommended for surgical treatment, offers of treatment were refused, one case died before treatment could be commenced, in 4 cases the operations have been deferred to a later date or until the patients' general condition improved.

One of the cases recommended for medical treatment moved out of the County before the treatment was given and one patient died shortly after certification.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH.

As detailed in previous reports, the work of the Mental Health Service is dealt with by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee consisting of 10 members who meet quarterly for the purpose of considering the reports on defectives and other persons

in the care of the Committee and making recommendations to the Health Committee as to the administration of the service or any specific action to be taken in individual cases.

Apart from myself, there are six medical officers on the Council's staff who have attended special courses on mental deficiency and are recognised for the purpose of examining educationally sub-normal children. All of these doctors are also approved as examining and certifying officers under the Mental Deficiency Acts. The County is divided into four areas controlled from the central office and in each area there is a Duly Authorised Officer. The Duly Authorised Officers are also District Welfare Officers operating under the National Assistance Act, 1948. Three members of the Council's headquarter's staff are also approved as Duly Authorised Officers.

The establishment also provides for a mental health social worker and a psychiatric social worker. Unfortunately, the latter post has been vacant since 1954.

Mental Deficiency.

A regular supervisory service is provided by the Council's Duly Authorised Officers and the Mental Health Social Worker for all mental defectives in the area who are under statutory supervision or who are licensed from institutions. Friendly supervision is also provided where required.

Following upon a decision of the County Council in 1957 that facilities should be sought for child defectives in the County to attend at occupation centres provided by neighbouring local health authorities, arrangements were made early in the year for offers of places in the Hull, Scarborough and York centres to be accepted. In view of the numbers of children from Beverley and Haltemprice, transport by the ambulance service was arranged to and from these areas to the Hull occupation centre, but for other areas parents were expected to be responsible for transport arrangements subject to the refund, when circumstances so justified, of the daily return fares by public transport of children and their escorts.

Under these arrangements, in addition to the one child already attending at the York centre, 15 children began attending at the Hull centre in April, but transport difficulties made it impossible for advantage to be taken of the places available at Scarborough.

Later in the year consideration was given to an extension of these arrangements by the provision of transport by the ambulance service to enable children living in the Bridlington and Filey area to be taken to the Scarborough occupation centre and for children in the Driffed area to be taken to the training unit at Brandesburton Hall Mental Deficiency Hospital, and all preparations for this extension of the scheme were completed with a view to this coming into operation at the beginning of 1959.

Instruction in occupational and handicraft work was provided by the Council during the year for 29 defectives residing in their own homes, this work being undertaken by the social worker,

Statistics relating to mental deficiency for 1958 are shown in the following tables:—

No of new cases ascertained during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 16	6	8	14
Aged 16 and over	5	6	11
	—	—	—
Totals	11	14	25
	—	—	—

Total number of cases under supervision at the end of 1958:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Statutory Supervision :			
Under 16	34	36	70
Aged 16 and over	122	107	229
	—	—	—
Totals	156	143	299
	—	—	—

Voluntary Supervision :

Under 16	—	—	—
Aged 16 or over	25	21	46
	—	—	—
Totals	25	21	46
	—	—	—

On licence in the area :

Under 16	—	—	—
Aged 16 and over	7	4	11
	—	—	—
Totals	7	4	11
	—	—	—

There were no cases under statutory guardianship on 31st December, 1958.

During the year statutory supervision was discontinued in respect of six cases who had established themselves satisfactorily in the community. A further 22 cases were transferred to the voluntary register, statutory supervision being discontinued.

Eight cases were admitted to mental deficiency hospitals during 1958 and the total number of East Riding defectives so accommodated is now 268, made up as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 16	26	19	45
Aged 16 and over	112	111	223
	—	—	—
Totals	138	130	268
	—	—	—

The authority is very fortunately placed as regards the provision of permanent hospital places and at the end of the year only 10 cases were awaiting this form of care. Of these, 5 were considered to be in the non-urgent category.

Short term care was provided for 19 defectives in order to give their relatives a respite, and this arrangement has been very much appreciated.

Mental Illness.

There has been a slow but steady increase in the extent to which the staff of the department have been requested to undertake after-care services. For this to be effective there must be a close association with the hospitals in which patients are treated, and with a view to achieving this arrangements were made for the Duly Authorised Officers to attend regular meetings at Broadgate Hospital. At these meetings they met members of the hospital medical and social worker staff and were enabled to discuss many problems affecting patients and especially those affecting the after-care of those who had been or were about to be discharged.

The figures summarised below show the work undertaken for hospital admissions by the Council's Duly Authorised Officers under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts:—

Mental Treatment Act, 1930:	1958.	1957.
As Voluntary patients	47	59
As temporary patients	2	5
Lunacy Act, 1890 (as amended):		
Under Summary Reception Orders	65	133
Under 3-day Orders	56	64
Under Urgency Orders	31	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	201	268
	<hr/>	<hr/>

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

No new certificates of registrations were issued during the year. At the end of the year there were two homes registered providing beds as follows:—

Medical and surgical	8
Maternity	22

Three hundred and eighty-five patients were admitted to these homes during the year, 353 of whom were maternity cases, whilst 14 were medical or surgical and 18 convalescent or chronic.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

This Act requires that every Local Health Authority shall keep registers:—

- (a) of premises in their area, other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after for the day or a substantial part thereof or for any longer period not exceeding 6 days ;
- (b) of persons in their area who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

Three nurseries providing accommodation for 67 children and 7 daily minders, are registered.

Section 3. —Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER SUPPLIES, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A total of 491 samples of water were submitted by officers of the various District Councils for bacteriological examination. Of these, 43 samples proved unsatisfactory, but a number of the latter related to samples examined following an original unsatisfactory sample.

In addition, 36 samples were submitted for chemical analysis.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACTS, 1944—1955.

During 1958, the following schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply were considered by the County Council and in each case it was possible to inform the District Councils concerned that it was not desired to offer any observations for the purposes of Section 2 (2) of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944 :—

- Beverley R.D.C. Revised proposals for carrying out the second stage of the Woodmansey sewerage and sewage disposal scheme at an estimated cost of £57,861.
- Bridlington R.D.C. Alterations to the sewerage arrangements in the village of Hunmanby at an estimated cost of £42,840.
- Driffield R.D.C. Provision of sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Sledmere at an estimated cost of £5,897.
- Norton R.D.C. Scheme for improving the water supply in the parishes of Langton and Westow at an estimated cost of £8,925.
- Pocklington R.D.C. Provision of a piped water supply to Kirby Underdale and Painsthorpe at an estimated cost of £3,254.

The Driffield Rural District Council submitted a proposal for providing a 9" sewer in Nethergate, Nafferton, at an estimated cost of £680, which sewer would be incorporated in any future

sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for the village, but the observations of the County Council under Section 2 (2) of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, were not required on the proposal as the Minister of Housing and Local Government indicated that no Exchequer contribution would be forthcoming towards the cost of the proposed sewer, in view of the small burden which would be imposed on the rates.

The Driffield Rural District Council also submitted a scheme for providing sewerage and sewage disposal facilities for the village of Southburn at an estimated cost of £5,976 7s. 0d., but, in view of certain points raised by the County Council's consulting engineer on the proposals, the District Council subsequently decided not to proceed with the scheme for the time being.

The County Council undertook to make contributions under these Acts to the undermentioned District Councils in respect of schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply :—

Beverley R.D.C. Contribution of £16,000 towards the cost of (i) laying a joint trunk sewer with the Howden Rural District Council between Hotham and Newbald, and (ii) the sewer-ing of the parish of Newbald, at a total estimated cost of £48,400.

Reduction in contribution from £3,300 to £2,700 in respect of the cost of laying a joint trunk sewer with the Howden Rural District Council between South Cave and North Cave, following a reduction in the Exchequer contribution.

Bridlington R.D.C. Increase in contribution from £1,700 to £1,950 in respect of the Haisthorpe sewerage and sewage disposal scheme following an increase in the Exchequer contribution.

Driffield R.D.C. Contributions as set out below in respect of the financial year 1958/59 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the Regional Water Supply Scheme for the whole of their area :—

	£
Section A of Scheme	90
Section B of Scheme	1,084
Section C of Scheme	700

Holderness R.D.C. Increase in contribution from £26,000 to £34,000 in respect of the Burstwick, Keyingham and Thorngumbald sewerage and sewage disposal scheme following an increase in the Exchequer contribution.

Howden R.D.C. Contribution of £280 in respect of the financial year 1958/59 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the provision of a 6" trunk link main from Spaldington Water Tower to Howden.

Contribution of £670 in respect of the financial year 1958/59 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the water supplies co-ordination scheme.

Contribution of £355 in respect of the financial year 1958/59 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with water main extensions in ten parishes in the Rural District.

Norton R.D.C. Increase in contribution from £5,500 to £6,000 in respect of the Staxton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme following an increase in the Exchequer contribution.

Pocklington R.D.C. Contribution of £170 in respect of the financial year 1958/59 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the water supplies co-ordination scheme.

Contribution of £36 in respect of the financial year 1958/59 towards the annual expenditure incurred by the District Council in connection with the cost of carrying out a water main extension in the parish of Kirby Underdale.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

The County Council agreed to make contributions under Section 307 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to the following District Councils in respect of the financial year 1957/58 :—

Haltemprice U.D.C. ... Contribution of £4,500 towards the cost of carrying out the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme.

Derwent R.D.C. Contribution of £100 towards the cost of providing a public supply of water to outlying farms in the Rural District.

The Filey Urban District Council applied to the County Council for a grant under Section 307 of this Act in respect of the financial year 1957/58 towards the cost of sewerage and sewage disposal works, but it was decided that no contribution should be made in this case.

WATER ACT, 1945.

The question of re-grouping of water undertakings in the County (to which reference was made in my Annual Reports for 1956 and 1957) has continued to receive active consideration by the authorities concerned during 1958, and further consultations have taken place between the authorities involved and also with representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Shortly after the receipt of the Ministry's circular—No. 41/58 (in which attention was drawn to the need to expedite action to secure the re-grouping of water undertakings), a summary of a report was received from the Ministry on a water survey of the

East and North Ridings which had been carried out by Mr. A. R. Vail, one of the Minister's Senior Engineering Inspectors. The report contained (inter alia) statistical information relating to existing water supplies and water undertakings in the two Ridings, recommendations as to new works and new sources of supply, and abandonment of certain existing sources, and also suggested "Water Areas." So far as the East Riding was concerned, it was recommended that the County should (with the exception of the Norton Urban and Norton Rural Districts which were recommended for inclusion in the Pickering Vale Area, and the Derwent Rural District in respect of which a recommendation had been made in the survey report on the West Riding) be divided into two "Water Areas," viz., the Hull Water Area and the Wolds Water Area, comprising the following:—

Hull Water Area.	Wolds Water Area.
Kingston upon Hull County Borough.	Bridlington Borough.
Beverley Borough.	Driffield Urban District.
Hedon Borough.	Filey Urban District.
Haltemprice Urban District.	Beverley Rural District (part).
Hornsea Urban District.	Bridlington Rural District.
Withernsea Urban District.	Driffield Rural District.
Beverley Rural District (part).	Howden Rural District.
Holderness Rural District.	Pocklington Rural District.
	Driffield Water Company.

Whilst it was stated in the report that the Minister was not committed to any of the recommendations made by Mr. Vail, he hoped that they would provide a basis for discussions on future water policy in the Ridings, and that the suggested Water Areas would be of assistance to Authorities in taking action in accordance with Circular 52/56 on the re-grouping of water undertakings.

The authorities comprising the "Wolds Water Area" which was suggested by Mr. Vail subsequently reached some measure of agreement for the creation of a Joint Water Board for that area after further consultations with the Ministry, and at the present time are endeavouring to prepare a Draft Order for such Area.

With regard to the re-grouping of water authorities in the neighbourhood of Kingston upon Hull, a conference (which was attended by representatives of the Ministry and of the water authorities concerned) was held in Hull towards the end of the year as a result of a letter received by the Corporation from the Ministry in which it was stated that "the Minister would now be prepared to entertain agreed proposals for the taking over by the Corporation of those water undertakings serving areas forming 'islands' within their statutory limits of supply and receiving bulk supplies from the Corporation." The various water undertakings represented at the conference failed to reach any agreement which would be satisfactory to all the respective Authorities.

RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1951.

Notice was received towards the end of the year that the Yorkshire Ouse River Board were proposing to make byelaws under

Section 5 of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951, which would prohibit the putting into the non-tidal parts of any river or stream in the Board's area any rubbish, refuse, litter or other objectionable matter. The County Council had no objections to the proposed byelaws.

HOUSING.

The number of houses completed during 1958 was 891. Of these, 143 were built by the District Councils and 748 by private enterprise.

The table shown below sets out the position in the respective County Districts and gives the number of houses completed by the local authorities and by private enterprise in each area between 1st April, 1945, and the end of 1958.

District.	Houses Completed.		In course of Erection.	
	Council.	Private Enterprise.	Council	Private Enterprise.
Beverley M.B.	922	226	67	24
Bridlington M.B. ...	733	903	23	89
Hedon M.B.	144	68	—	—
Driffield U.D.	120	183	—	2
Filey U.D.	277	86	—	4
Haltemprice U.D. ..	1558	1896	52	134
Hornsea U.D.	296	245	—	10
Norton U.D.	257	60	—	6
Withernsea U.D.	167	45	—	1
Beverley R.D.	968	635	—	107
Bridlington R.D. ...	325	121	6	8
Derwent R.D.	463	436	—	22
Driffield R.D.	288	145	—	11
Holderness R.D.	706	335	—	37
Howden R.D.	498	147	—	20
Norton R.D.	354	91	12	2
Pocklington R.D.	674	286	12	16
Totals	8750	5908	172	493

Section 4.—Inspection and Supervision of Food

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Summary of samples taken by the Sampling Officers and analysed during the year ended 31st March, 1959

Article	No. of Samples	Article	No. of Samples
Almonds, Ground	14	Fruit, Canned (Informal)	1
Almond, Paste	2	Fruit Spread	1
Baking Powder	1	Gelatine, Leaf	1
Beef steak with gravy	1	Gin	3
Beef paste, potted pure	1	Ginger, Crystallised	1
Beer	6	Ginger, Ground	1
Biscuits and cheese (informal)	2	Glycerine (with Lemon, Honey and Ipecacuanha) (Informal)	1
Biscuits, wafer	1	Gravy Salt	1
Blackcurrant with apple, fruit pie	1	Ground Nut Oil, Edible refined	1
Blackcurrant Linctus (informal)	1	Ham and Chicken Galantine	1
Blackcurrant Fruit Syrup	1	Honey	1
Brandy	1	Ice-cream	15
Bread, Milk loaf	1	Ice-cream (Informal)	16
Bread, starch reduced	2	Ice Lollies	1
Butter	16	Ice Lollies (Informal)	1
Cheese, processed	1	Influenza Mixture	1
Cheese Spread (Buttered)	2	Jam	10
Cheese Spread (Savory)	1	Jelly	1
Cherries, glacé	3	Lard	6
Chocolate Drinking Powder	1	Lemon Cheese	1
Cocoa	1	Lemon Curd	3
Coconut	1	Lemon Juice, natural	2
Coffee	2	Margarine	2
Coffee and Chicory Essence	2	Marmalade	1
Condiment, non-brewed	1	Marzipan	4
Confectionery (Cream Cake)	1	Marzipan, substitute (Informal)	1
do. (Cream Cake)		Meat Loaf, Minced	1
do. (Informal)	1	Meat Paste	1
do. (Cake)	1	Meat, Potted	4
do. (Sweets)	18	Meat, Potted (Informal)	2
do. (Sweets, informal)	5	Menthol Tablets, compound	1
Crab Meat	1	Milk	281
Cream	5	Milk (Informal)	20
Cream (Fresh)	1	Milk Diet, Swedish (Informal)	1
do. (Double)	5	Milk, Goats	2
Curd	1	Milk, Flavoured (Informal)	2
Curry Powder	1	Mincedmeat	1
Custard Powder	1	Mushrooms, creamed	1
Drinks, Soft	21	Mustard	3
Drinks, Soft (Informal)	2	Orange Juice	1
Drink Powder (Soft)	2	Peel, Mixed cut	2
Dripping	2	Pepper, Cayenne	1
Fish Cakes (Informal)	1	Pepper, White	3
Fish Spread	1	Pork in natural juices, Danish	1
Flour (White)	1	Pork and Meat Roll, stuffed	1
Flour (Self-raising)	1	Pork Pie	1
Food Beverage	3	Puddings, Christmas	5
Food Colouring	1	Puddings, Rich Creamy Rice	1
Food Dressing	1	Raisins	4
Food Flavouring	2	Rum	4
Frogs Legs a la Sauce	1	Salad Cream	1
Fruit (Informal)	1	Sauce, Horse-radish	1
Fruit, Canned	5	Sausages, Beef	3

Article	No. of Samples	Article	No. of Samples
Sausages, Chippolata	1	Sugar Icing, Orange	1
Sausages, Pork	4	Tea	2
Sausage Meat, Pork	1	Tomatoes, Italian peeled	1
Semolina	1	Tomato Juice	2
Snails	1	Tomato Ketchup	1
Soup	2	Vinegar, malt	6
Spaghetti with tomato and cheese sauce ...	1	Whisky	9
Steak, Stewed	1		
Stout, Oatmeal (Informal)	1		
Sugar	2		
Sugar (Informal)	1		
		Total	624

Samples adversely reported upon and administrative action taken

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Almond Paste	1	Ground Almonds—not more than 13 per cent. The Public Analyst is of the opinion that genuine almond paste contains not less than 25 per cent. Proceedings instituted against the maker, who was the vendor, for selling to the prejudice of the purchaser, almond paste which was not of the nature of the article demanded. After submission by the defence, the Court held that “Although what was sold might have been a diluted form of almond paste, it was still almond paste and so the case is dismissed.”
Beef, potted	1	Meat Deficiency. Legal Proceedings and convicted.
Beef paste, pure potted ...	1	The Public Analyst is of the opinion that “Potted Beef” and “Beef Paste” are two distinct articles and therefore, the description “Pure Potted Beef” is a contradiction of terms This opinion has been passed on to the manufacturer for his observations.
Beef Steak with Gravy ..	1	Contained 56 instead of, in my opinion, not less than 75 per cent of meat, unless the purchaser is notified to the contrary on the label. The importers of this Australian product have been written to concerning this article and in reply, state they have been in touch with the Australian Trade Commissioners Department at Australia House. They do not agree with the Analyst's opinion, but state that this article is “packed under Australian Government Supervision.” The importers are, however, drawing the manufacturer's attention to the opinion of our Public Analyst. I am informed from other sources that Australian Exporters have been using a basis of 65 per cent meat for this product.

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Barley Sugar Sticks	1	Glucose (Dextrose) 9 per cent. Label states "Contains high proportion of glucose specially recommended for children." The Public Analyst is of the opinion this is misleading considering small proportion of glucose present. The information passed to the officer in whose area this article is made so that he could communicate with the manufacturer.
Biscuits and Cheese	1	Labelled "Biscuits and Cheese." Contents: Biscuits and processed cheese and cheese spread. The Public Analyst is of the opinion that, as the savoury portion consists of cheese spread, the words "Cheese" and "Processed Cheese" on the main labels are inappropriate.
Biscuits and Savoury Cheese	1	Labelled "Biscuits and Savoury Cheese." The Public Analyst is of the opinion that the name of the article should indicate that the savoury portion consists of cheese spread and not cheese. Both these articles are made by the same maker and the opinion of the Public Analyst has been passed to him.
Bitter Orange	1	Product contains diluted orange juice. The Public Analyst is of the opinion that the description "Bitter Orange" is misleading inasmuch that it could imply that it contained neat orange juice. The maker's attention has been drawn to this observation.
Blackcurrant Linctus	1	Informal. Contained added colouring and no blackcurrant juice. The Public Analyst expressed the opinion that the description "Blackcurrant Linctus" is liable to be misleading and the word "colouring" should be included on the label. This information was passed to the officer in whose area the article was made so that he could deal with the manufacturer.
Butter Creams	1	The original container bore the following words "Freshly made daily from pure cane sugar, health glucose and fresh farm butter." The Public Analyst is of the opinion that as liquid glucose, which contains substances in addition to glucose, was used, this ingredient should be described as such. The maker's attention was drawn to this and he agreed to this being called "Liquid Glucose" in future.

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Buttered Brazils	1	6 and 12 per cent. of butter fat and other fat respectively, labelled "Made with Butter." The Public Analyst is of the opinion this implies that the whole of the fat is butter fat. This information passed to the officer in whose area the article was made so that he could communicate with the manufacturer.
Cake decorating Marzipan	1	Contained not more than 20, instead of in the Public Analyst's opinion, not less than 25, per cent. of ground almonds. The maker was cautioned.
Cake covering, golden, (informal) Marzipan substitute	1	<p>List of ingredients on the carton included "Ground Kernels," which, being a generic description, is not an appropriate designation of the ingredient according to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953.</p> <p>Manufactured in, and imported from, Denmark. Attention of the importers drawn to this and they have replied that steps are being taken to amend the item in the ingredients from "Ground Kernels" to "Ground Apricot Kernels."</p>
Curd	1	<p>Moisture—81.9 per cent. The Public Analyst is of the opinion that curd should contain not more than 80 per cent. of moisture and therefore that the sample contained 9.5 per cent. excess moisture.</p> <p>Follow up sample to be taken.</p>
Cream, Double	2	<p>Milk Fat 47.4 per cent. by weight. Milk Fat 47.3 per cent. by weight. Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, requires double cream to contain not less than 48 per cent. by weight of milk fat.</p> <p>No action taken.</p>
Fish Cakes (Informal) ...	1	<p>Contained not more than 20 instead of not less than 35 per cent. by weight of fish.</p> <p>Contravention of Food Standards (Fish) Order, 1950.</p> <p>Further sample to be taken.</p>
Grapefruit Crush	1	<p>Contained 5.3lb. instead of 7.5lb. of added sugar per 10 gallons.</p> <p>No action taken.</p>
Lemon Juice, Natural	1	<p>0.015 per cent. of Sulphur Dioxide. A limited amount of Sulphur Dioxide is permitted to be added to lemon juice without its presence being declared to a purchaser. It has been suggested to the manufacturer of this article that if the description "natural" is used, then the presence of even a permitted preservative should be intimately and closely associated with that description.</p>

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Lemon Squash	1	Failed to satisfy the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order, 1953. Makers attention drawn to the requirement.
Lollipop (Informal)	1	Stated to contain " Fruit Acid " which, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, does not indicate the true nature of the ingredient. This information passed to the officer in whose area the article was made so that he could deal with the manufacturer.
Marmalade (Home made)	1	Deficient in sugar content. Deficiency drawn to the attention of the makers who agreed to increase the amount.
Meat Paste	1	Deficient in meat content. Deficiency drawn to the attention of the makers who agreed to increase the meat content.
Meat Paste, potted	1	The Public Analyst is of the opinion that " Potted Meat " and " Meat Paste " are two distinct articles and therefore the description " Potted Meat Paste " is a contradiction of terms. The maker's attention has been drawn to this and he has decided to call it "Meat Paste " in future.
Meat, potted	2	One formal—one informal. Result of formal follow-up in connection with the informal sample taken was satisfactory. Legal proceedings taken against the producer of the formal sample—convicted.
Milk	1	10 per cent. deficient in milk fat. In the course of investigation, twelve samples were taken from twelve churns. Of these three contained less than three per cent. milk fat. The average quality of the milk contained in all the 12 churns did, however, satisfy the presumptive standard. In consequence of this the retailer has been advised to bulk his supplies and to ensure that the milk fat was evenly distributed throughout the milk.
Milk, Jersey	2	1. Legal Proceedings—Deficient in milk fat. Convicted. Producer previously cautioned. 1. Cautioned—Deficient in milk fat.
Oxygin (Informal)	1	Sample contained no alcohol. Manufacturers have agreed to add the words " Non-alcoholic " on their labels.
Puppodums	1	Sample contained starch resembling rice starch and its presence should be declared on the list. The maker's attention was drawn to this.

Article	No. of samples	Remarks
Pudding, Rich Creamy Rice	1	Prepared with milk containing only about half the normal proportion of fat in milk. Information passed to the Inspector in the area of manufacture, who stated the makers had discovered the fault was caused through failure to keep the milk adequately agitated and mixed during manufacture. Steps have now been taken to obviate this.
Sausages, Skinless Pork...	1	Deficiency of meat content. Information passed to the officer in whose area the article was made.
Swedish Milk Diet	1	As it does not contain the nutritive properties of whole milk the word "supplement" should be given more prominence on the label. This information was passed on to the officer in whose area the article was made.
Sweets, Pure Boiled	1	Contains Pure Glucose. The Public Analyst is of the opinion that the ingredient used was "Liquid Glucose" which is not a pure form of glucose and therefore the label is liable to be misleading. This observation was drawn to the attention of the maker.

Total ... 35

SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

SCHOOL MILK SAMPLING.

Results of Examination of Samples.

Grade.	Number of Samples taken.	Methylene Blue Test.			Phosphatase Test.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Tests not done.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Untreated	7	6	1	—	—	—
Heat-treated ..	267	262	3	2†	267	—

†In these cases the methylene blue test was not done owing to the atmospheric shade temperature being above 65° Fahrenheit.

One sample of untreated milk from schools was examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The sample was reported as negative.

HEAT-TREATED MILK.

Sampling of processed milk has been continued throughout the year and, as the results of examinations show, the heat treatment

plants have been operated reasonably satisfactorily. It has been necessary on very few occasions to take action following the receipt of adverse reports.

During the year, 429 samples (including samples of heat-treated milk taken from schools) were obtained from all sources and examined, with the results as set out in the table below:—

Sampling Results.

Samples obtained by	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Test not done	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
County Council	342	336	3	3†	342	—
Bridlington Borough	69	69	—	—	69	—
Filey U.D.	16	16	—	—	16	—
Norton U.D.	2	2	—	—	2	—
Total	429	423	3	3	429	—

†In these cases the methylene blue test was not done owing to the atmospheric shade temperature being above 65° Fahrenheit.

HOSPITAL MILK SUPPLIES.

Forty-eight samples of milk produced at hospital dairy farms have been obtained and submitted to the methylene blue test at the request of the Ministry of Health. Eighteen samples were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus, one sample being positive for brucella abortus.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Twenty-eight samples of undesignated milk were obtained by officers of the County Council and examined biologically for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Twenty-six of the samples proved negative, one proved positive, and in the remaining case, the guinea pig died before the examination could be completed.

In addition to the above samples, 70 samples were taken by certain of the County District Councils for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Appropriate action was taken to secure the slaughter of the infected animals in those cases where positive results were reported. Details of these samples are as follows:—

Biological Sampling by District Councils.

	No. of samples taken	Negative	Positive
Beverley M.B. ...	3	3	—
Bridlington M.B.	21	21	—
Haltemprice U.D.	45	43	2
Norton U.D.	1	1	—
Total	70	68	2

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

I am indebted to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for the following details of the inspections of dairy herds which were carried out during the year :—

	No. of Herd Inspections.	No. of Cattle Examined.
Attested and Tuberculin Tested Herds ...	1,079	45,150
Non-Designated Herds	1,198	36,479
No. of confirmed cases of tuberculosis during the year ...	12	

(The above figure includes 7 cases of tuberculosis of the udder.)

Section 5.—Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

SMALLPOX.

As in the previous year, no cases of this disease were reported.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

Four cases of paratyphoid and two cases of typhoid fever were reported in 1958.

SCARLET FEVER.

One hundred and forty-one cases of this disease were notified during the past year, compared with 78 in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were two notifications of diphtheria during the year 1958. This is the first time since 1951 that there have been any notifications of this disease. One case was notified as occurring in Haltemprice because it was diagnosed in and reported from the Castle Hill Hospital, the patient having been admitted from Hull. The other case, which was notified from the Beverley Rural District area, occurred in an adult and was fortunately of a very mild type.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

During each of the years 1956 and 1957 only one case of this disease was notified, but during 1958, the notifications reached 29. Of these 29 cases, 19 were paralytic and 10 non-paralytic in type. There was one death from the disease. Reference to Table II at the end of this report will show that 15 cases of poliomyelitis were notified from the Haltemprice Urban District, but in fact none of these cases actually resided in that area. The explanation is that all these cases were diagnosed after admission to the Castle Hill Hospital. Two of them came from Hull, the rest from various parts of the County. There were, therefore, 27 cases of this disease originating in the County during the year.

The majority of these cases were associated with an outbreak of the disease at Driffeld and the surrounding area between the last part of June and the early part of August. The outbreak involved 16 cases, all but three of whom were children between the ages of three and eight years and, as there appeared to be some associations with the infant school this was closed a fortnight before the time when term would normally have ended.

One child who had been vaccinated was suspected of having contracted the disease, but the diagnosis was not confirmed. Two children affected with the disease had had their first injection of poliomyelitis vaccine a short time prior to the onset of their illness, that is, while they were incubating the disease.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Nineteen women were reported during the year to be suffering from puerperal pyrexia, compared with 39 in the previous year. Nearly all the cases were notified from hospitals.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case was notified as suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

No cases were notified, compared with 5 in the previous year.

MEASLES.

The number of notifications received during the year was 1,539, compared with 3,156 in 1957. There were no deaths from this disease.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were only 83 notifications of whooping cough during 1958, as compared with 234 in 1957 and over 700 in 1956. Previous to that year notifications had varied between 350 and 850 each year. It is as yet too early to say whether this welcome fall in the incidence of this illness can be associated with the increased numbers of children who have been vaccinated against the disease. Whooping cough was responsible for the death of one infant during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The consultant chest physicians, with administrative centres in Hull, Pontefract and York, and the assistant chest physicians working with them, are all responsible to the Council for the preventive side of tuberculosis work and for dealing with the special problems associated with care and after-care and rehabilitation in respect of any patients resident in the County who come under their care. Their chief link with the County health services is through the health visitors, all of whom act as tuberculosis visitors,

Upon the health visitors falls the main responsibility of seeing that contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis attend at the various chest centres for physical and X-ray examinations. During the year the various chest physicians have reported that 276 contacts of newly notified cases of tuberculosis have been examined. This represents an average of seven contacts for every new case.

As the need arises, and on the recommendations of the chest physicians, patients being treated in their own homes are supplied with extra milk and garden shelters free of charge. During the year, 72 patients were supplied with milk for varying periods and at the end of the year 4 garden shelters were in use.

The chest physicians have been responsible for arranging to provide B.C.G. vaccination for contacts where they consider this to be advisable, and during the year, 121 persons have been vaccinated. Details about the B.C.G. vaccination of school children are given elsewhere in this report.

No special case-finding surveys were undertaken, but the Miniature Mass Radiography Unit based on Hull visited the following places in the County during the year:—

Aldbrough,	Ganton,	North Newbald,
Beeford,	Gilberdyke,	Norton,
Blacktoft,	Hedon,	Patrington,
Bridlington,	Hemingbrough,	Sledmere,
Bubwith,	Holme-on-Spalding-	South Cave,
Burton Fleming,	Moor,	Stamford Bridge,
Easington,	Howden,	Sutton-on-Derwent,
Elloughton,	Melton,	West Heslerton.
Filey,	North Ferriby,	

During the year, 7,058 people attended at these sessions, among whom two cases of active tuberculosis were diagnosed.

The unit also visited the Brandesburton Hall Hospital for Mental Defectives and at this visit 250 persons were examined.

Advantage is taken of these visits to offer X-ray examination to all school leavers and teachers, and many have taken advantage of this offer.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

During the year, 52 primary notifications of tuberculosis were received (38 pulmonary and 14 non-pulmonary). Six other cases (3 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary) also came to notice from death returns from Local Registrars, transferable deaths from the Registrar-General or posthumous notifications. The total number of new cases in the year was, therefore, 58, a decrease of 44 on the corresponding figure for the previous year,

Details of the primary notifications and new cases which came to notice are given in the following table:—

Age periods.	Primary Notifications				New cases which came to notice otherwise than by formal notification			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
10—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
15—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
20—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	3	3	—	5	—	—	—	—
35—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
45—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
75—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	21	17	5	9	2	1	2	—

The number of cases on the registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health at the end of the year were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pulmonary	654	563	1217
Non-pulmonary	131	159	290

The number of deaths from the disease during the year was 20 (19 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary), as compared with 16 during 1957.

Details of these deaths, classified according to age at death, are given below:—

Age periods	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	1	—
25—	1	2	—	—
45—	11	—	—	—
65—	2	—	—	—
75 and over ..	2	1	—	—
Totals	16	3	1	—

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.09 per thousand population, as compared with 0.07 for the previous year. The death rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis was .005 per thousand population, the same as in 1957.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population over a series of years are given below :—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	Average rate for the ten years.		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1931-40	1941-50								
Administrative Districts..	0.40	0.36	0.18	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.09
Administrative Districts..	0.48	0.44	0.25	0.23	0.17	0.16	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.11
Administrative Districts..	0.34	0.29	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.14	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.06

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	Average rates for the ten year.		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1931-40	1941-50								
Administrative Districts..	0.12	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.005	0.005
Administrative Districts..	0.11	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03	—	—
Administrative Districts..	0.12	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.009	0.009

TABLE I.

**Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during
the year 1958.**

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Scarlet Fever	106	35	141
Whooping Cough	27	56	83
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	1	2
Measles	822	677	1499
Pneumonia	75	29	104
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis :—			
Paralytic	16	3	19
Non-paralytic	10	—	10
Encephalitis :—			
Infective.....	1	—	1
Post-infectious.....	—	2	2
Dysentery	287	34	321
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	10	19
Smallpox.....	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	4	—	4
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	1	1	2
Food Poisoning.....	93	2	95
Erysipelas	7	7	14
Malaria	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary	22	16	38
Meninges and C.N.S.	1	—	1
Other forms	6	7	13

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.

DISEASE.	Totals.	Beverley.	Bridlington.	Driffield.	Filey.	Haltemprice.	Hedon.	Hornsea.	Norton.	Withernsea
Eti Fever	106	3	6	1	...	87	1	5	...	3
Whooping Cough	27	3	3	1	1	19	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Measles	822	61	59	4	11	591	18	14	6	58
Pneumonia	75	...	20	4	18	28	...	...	...	5
Staphylococcal Infection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis:—										
Paralytic	16	...	1	7	...	8	...	...	...	...
Non-paralytic	10	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...
Encephalitis:—										
Infective	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Anti-infectious .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	287	1	...	...	...	286	...	...	...	...
Pharyngitis										
Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
General Pyrexia	9	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fevers	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	93	1	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	7	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis:										
Pulmonary	22	3	3	...	1	14	...	...	...	1
Meninges & C.N.S. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms	6	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV

Vital Statistics for the Administrative County, the Divisional Health Areas, and for the several Urban and Rural Districts in the Riding during the Year 1958

DISTRICT	POPULATION.		BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.																				STILLBIRTHS.		DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.			
	Census, 1951.	Estimated 1958 mid-year.	Live Births.				Illegitimate Live Births.		Deaths.				Principal Epidemic Diseases.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.		Respiratory Disease.		Heart Disease.						Cancer.	
			No.	Crude Rate.	Com-para-bility factor.	Adjusted Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Crude Rate.	Com-para-bility factor.	Adjusted Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
Administrative County	211,799	218,900	3,136	14.33	1.08	15.48	101	4.6	2,753	12.58	.93	11.70	3	.01	19	.09	1	—	248	1.13	998	4.56	450	2.00	77	23.97	70	22.32
M.B.'s and U.D.'s	194,822	110,100	1,566	14.22	1.06	15.07	42	.38	1,504	13.66	.88	12.02	1	.01	12	.11	—	—	132	1.20	542	4.92	260	2.36	42	26.12	32	20.43
Rural Districts	106,977	108,800	1,570	14.43	1.11	16.02	59	.54	1,249	11.48	.91	10.45	2	.02	7	.06	1	.01	116	1.07	456	4.19	190	1.75	35	21.81	38	24.20
BUCKROSE DIVISION.																												
Bridlington M.B.	24,661	24,960	203	10.54	1.13	11.91	11	.44	433	17.35	.76	13.19	—	—	2	.08	—	—	23	.92	199	7.97	70	2.80	7	25.93	4	15.21
Driffield U.D.	7,005	6,940	106	15.27	.97	14.81	1	.11	127	18.30	.77	14.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.59	43	6.20	15	3.60	3	27.52	2	18.87
Filey U.D.	4,765	4,780	61	13.39	1.05	14.06	1	.21	61	12.76	.93	11.87	1	.21	—	—	—	—	8	1.07	17	3.56	11	2.30	3	41.78	—	—
Bridlington R.D.	8,875	9,380	107	11.41	1.12	12.78	5	.53	105	11.19	.96	10.74	1	.11	1	.11	—	—	9	.96	37	3.94	19	2.03	3	27.27	8	74.77
Driffield R.D.	11,159	10,630	175	16.46	1.13	18.60	6	.56	110	10.35	1.02	10.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	.56	32	3.01	23	2.16	5	27.78	6	34.29
Totals	56,466	56,690	715	12.61	—	—	24	.42	836	41.75	—	—	2	.04	3	.05	—	—	57	1.01	328	5.79	148	2.61	21	28.53	20	27.97
HALTEMPRICE DIVISION.																												
Haltemprice U.D.	35,654	40,130	637	15.87	1.06	16.82	12	.30	462	11.51	.93	10.70	—	—	5	.12	—	—	50	1.25	150	3.74	95	2.37	16	21.50	16	25.12
HOLDERNESS DIVISION.																												
Beverley M.B.	15,504	15,660	238	15.20	1.00	15.20	9	.57	160	10.60	.99	10.49	—	—	5	.32	—	—	16	1.02	62	3.96	28	1.79	8	32.52	2	8.40
Hedon M.B.	1,994	2,240	45	20.09	1.00	20.09	1	.45	24	10.71	1.01	10.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2.23	7	3.13	2	.89	1	21.71	1	22.22
Hornsea U.D.	5,324	5,580	80	14.34	1.13	16.20	—	—	97	17.38	.73	12.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2.11	25	4.48	13	2.33	1	12.35	1	12.50
Withernsea U.D.	5,098	4,980	61	12.25	1.09	13.35	3	.60	74	14.86	.84	12.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	.60	16	3.21	8	1.61	1	16.13	2	32.79
Beverley R.D.	21,294	21,110	324	15.33	1.15	17.63	10	.47	230	10.88	.94	10.23	1	.05	2	.09	—	—	28	1.32	71	3.36	33	1.56	4	12.20	5	15.43
Holderness R.D.	19,133	20,020	272	13.59	1.14	15.49	11	.55	241	12.04	.96	11.56	—	—	2	.10	—	—	22	1.10	82	4.10	42	2.10	4	14.49	4	14.71
Totals	68,347	69,620	1,020	14.65	—	—	34	.49	832	11.95	—	—	1	.01	9	.13	—	—	86	1.24	263	3.78	126	1.81	19	18.29	15	14.71
HOWDENSHERE DIVISION.																												
Norton U.D.	4,816	4,830	72	14.91	1.09	16.25	4	.83	60	12.42	1.01	12.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	.83	23	4.76	8	1.66	2	27.03	4	55.55
Derwent R.D.	12,923	13,790	180	13.05	1.05	13.70	5	.36	172	12.47	.88	10.97	—	—	1	.07	—	—	21	1.52	74	5.37	18	1.31	4	21.74	2	11.11
Howden R.D.	11,728	11,910	168	14.11	1.08	15.24	8	.67	135	11.34	.92	10.45	—	—	—	—	1	.08	8	.67	53	4.45	21	1.76	4	23.26	3	17.86
Norton R.D.	7,599	7,410	134	18.08	1.07	19.35	5	.07	88	11.88	1.62	12.12	—	—	1	.13	—	—	8	1.08	31	4.18	11	1.89	4	28.99	5	37.31
Pocklington R.D.	14,266	14,520	210	14.46	1.07	15.47	9	.62	168	11.57	.99	11.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	.96	76	5.23	20	1.38	7	32.26	5	23.81
Totals	51,332	52,460	764	14.56	—	—	31	.59	623	11.88	—	—	—	—	2	.04	1	.02	55	1.05	257	4.90	81	1.54	21	20.75	19	24.87

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Rural Districts.

DISEASE.	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Derwent	Driffield	Holderness	Howden	Norton	Pocklington
Scarlet Fever	35	13	1	2	3	5	...	9	2
Whooping Cough	56	14	6	5	13	2	12	4	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	677	113	65	28	40	290	95	10	36
Pneumonia	29	1	2	5	8	8	3	...	2
Meningococcal Infection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis:—									
Paralytic	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Non-paralytic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis:—									
Infective .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-infectious	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	34	10	1	17	3	...	3	...	...
Ophthalmia									
Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	7	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	1
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis:—									
Pulmonary	16	4	...	2	1	7	2	...	...
Meninges & C.N.S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE V.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1958, and previous Years.

YEAR	Estimated Population.	LIVE BRITHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Number	Rate.
1944	185,940	3562	19·2	156	44	2409	13·1
1945	183,450	3109	17·0	135	43	2396	13·1
1946	194,720	3739	19·2	139	37	2355	12·1
1947	200,110	3872	19·4	155	40	2405	12·0
1948	205,900	3432	16·7	111	32	2205	10·7
1949	209,343	3308	16·1	93	30	2498	12·2
1950	212,070	3187	15·0	83	26	2423	11·4
1951	212,900	3079	14·5	87	28	2646	12·4
1952	212,600	3173	14·9	76	24	2432	11·4
1953	214,000	3219	15·0	87	27	2582	12·1
1954	217,000	3085	14·2	71	23	2687	12·4
1955	217,100	2999	13·8	71	24	2624	12·1
1956	217,500	3141	14·4	76	24	2707	12·4
1957	218,500	3280	15·0	69	21	2657	12·2
1958	218,900	3136	14·3	70	22	2753	12·6

TABLE VI

Rainfall Returns, 1958.

Station.	Height of rain gauge above sea level.	Observer.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell	Average rainfall during the 10 years 1948 to 1957
pholme	11 feet	Mr G. Ellison	27·74	193	26·46
rley	34 „	Mr. H. Tomkys	27·68	177	25·41
h Cave	35 „	Col. W. H. Carver	31·18	176	26·35
asea	35 „	Mr. G. L. Plastow	26·65	204	23·47
lington	60 „	Mr Q. Campbell	28·20	215	27·31
horpe	63 „	Mr. C. Kettlewell	27·51	203	26·89
pston	100 „	Mr. E. Hodgson	31·52	197	25·79
.....	122 „	Mr. M. Hyslop	25·68	193	—*
on Holme	150 „	Mr. W. F. Cullen	29·52	183	28·78
all	304 „	Mr. James Anderson	36·28	199	30·43
					* Average for past ten years not available

My thanks are due to the observers for their kindness in sending me the monthly returns.

REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical
Officer

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1958

Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Education Committee.*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1958.

It is unfortunately necessary to have to record that during the year two senior members of the staff had to retire on the grounds of ill-health. Dr. E. T. Colville, Divisional Medical Officer for the Buckrose Division, retired on the 31st March, 1958, after 28 years service, first as Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer for the Borough of Bridlington, and later also as Divisional Medical Officer for the Buckrose Division. Mr. P. S. Spence, Principal School Dental Officer, retired on the 4th November, 1958, after having been with the Authority since 1928, first as Assistant Dental Officer and then as Principal Dental Officer. The vacancies caused by these two retirements have been filled respectively by Dr. J. H. Maughan and Mr. K. H. Champlin.

Despite the difficulties of recruiting dental staff since the war, Mr. Spence had managed to hold together a team of dental officers when many Authorities were finding great difficulty even in obtaining part-time staff, but nevertheless he was unsuccessful in finding a replacement for Mr. Gray, who left the service towards the end of 1957, and the availability of the dental service as a consequence being even more limited than in previous years.

I am pleased to be able to report that it was possible to re-start the Child Guidance Service following on the appointment in February of Mr. M. W. Stone to the post of educational psychologist, but this service still needs the appointment of a psychiatric social worker and more of the time of a children's psychiatrist before it can hope to function really efficiently.

Routine medical inspections continued throughout the year, but the number of routine and special examinations were reduced as the

medical staff have of necessity devoted a large proportion of their time to poliomyelitis vaccination. Much of this work was carried out in schools and large numbers of school children were vaccinated.

The general state of health of the school population has been satisfactory; chicken pox and mumps accounted for a considerable number of school absences, and a short sharp outbreak of food poisoning occurred in the Filey Schools in which 58 children and 7 staff were affected.

At the end of 1958, 138 handicapped children were attending special schools because they were suffering from various types of defects. Most of the children classified as handicapped are in the educationally sub-normal group. There are now 260 children in this category and of these 90 are in special schools. In addition, there is an equal number of children recommended for special school education who are still in attendance at ordinary schools. Many of the parents of this latter group do not wish their children to attend a residential special school, but it is also true to say that the Etton Pasture School cannot accommodate all those children in the County requiring and willing to accept special school education.

The recently formed special classes at Hessle which accommodate 34 children have been most successful and have given substantial help in the problem of educating educationally sub-normal pupils in this area. These children receive special education while attending the ordinary schools.

Most other handicapped children requiring special school education can be suitably placed without difficulty. However, when children have multiple defects such as spastic children who are also educationally sub-normal, or educationally sub-normal children who are also maladjusted, there is often considerable delay and difficulty in placing such children in suitable special schools.

Reports by the Principal School Dental Officer, the Educational Psychologist, the Organiser of Physical Education and the Organiser of the School Meals Service are included in this report.

My thanks are again due to Dr. Ferguson for his help with the preparation of this report.

R. WATSON,

Principal School Medical Officer.

April, 1959.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Number of Primary Schools	200
Number of pupils on Primary Schools Registers ...	20,521
Number of Secondary Schools in the County	17
Number of pupils on Secondary Schools Registers :—	
(a) Attending schools in the County	8,689
(b) Attending schools maintained by other Authorities	1,813
<hr/>	
Total number of pupils on the school registers...	31,023
<hr/>	
Number of pupils on the roll at the Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) School :—	
(a) From the County	87
(b) From other areas	30
<hr/>	
Total	117
<hr/>	
Number of pupils on the roll at the Manor Nursery School	40

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The detailed figures relating to routine medical examinations which have been conducted during the year are shown in the table on page 80.

The total number of routine medical examinations was 6,583, and among these children 633 had defects needing treatment and 1,511 defects requiring further observation.

In addition to these routine inspections, a total of 2,372 special examinations and re-examinations were carried out. Among these children the number found to require some form of medical treatment was 438 and 51 defects were noted in which only observation was necessary.

The total number of routine and special medical examinations was 9,955; this is a decrease of practically 3,000 examinations on the previous year.

WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSES

The school nurses assist with routine and special medical inspections and minor ailment clinics and carry out regular cleanliness surveys in schools. They also pay follow-up visits to children in their own homes when this is necessary.

The number of visits and examinations carried out by the school nurses throughout the County during 1958 were as follows:—

Visits to Schools:—

Number of routine examination sessions...	701
Number of follow-up visits	70
Number of examinations carried out	71,802

Visits to Homes:—

Number of homes visited	1,890
Number of examinations carried out	2,210

Reasons for these examinations:—

Uncleanliness	391
Minor ailments	324
General condition	233
Other reasons	1,262

GENERAL CONDITION

Very few children whose general condition is “unsatisfactory” now come to the notice of medical officers. This year the proportion is 0.2%, which is the same as last year’s figure. When considering general condition all aspects of a child’s health are taken into consideration. Since 1956 all school children at medical examinations have been placed in either the “satisfactory” or “unsatisfactory” group, and the table below gives the number found “unsatisfactory” since the introduction of this classification:—

	No. of Pupils inspected.	No. found in “Unsatisfactory” Condition.	Percentage.
1956	9784	59	0.6
1957	8862	18	0.2
1958	6583	14	0.2

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

Three hundred and seventy-six children were found at medical inspections to be in need of treatment for eye defects as compared with 574 in 1957. In addition, 462 children were under observation for these defects.

Refraction clinics were held at eleven centres in the County; these clinics are staffed by a medical officer appointed by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year, 1,622 individual children were seen at these clinics and made a total of 1,664 attendances. Of the 1,622 individual children attending, 448 were new cases and 1,174 attended for re-examination. Two hundred and twenty-four children had glasses prescribed for the first time and a change of glasses was ordered in 231 of the cases re-examined. Glasses were

obtained from the opticians chosen by the parents. (Details of the clinics and sessions are given on page 79.

New administrative arrangements for the replacement of broken glasses have been made with the Hospital Management Committee in the Beverley area. As a result, a parent can now take a child direct to an optician of his choice after examination at a County ophthalmic clinic without waiting for written approval from the local Hospital Management Committee. This brings the procedure into line with other areas.

Four children made five attendances at the orthoptic clinic held at the York County Hospital.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS AND DEFECTIVE HEARING

The number of children referred for ear, nose and throat treatment continues to fall, and fewer children are having tonsillectomy as a more conservative approach is now usual.

Audiometric examinations of children in school in the 7—8 year old age group are carried out as a routine whenever possible and all children referred by teachers with suspected deafness are examined by the audiometer and, where necessary, are referred to the ear, nose and throat consultant. Three hundred and ninety-six children were so examined in 1958, and of these 15 were found to have varying degrees of deafness. The total number of ascertained partially deaf children in the County is 17, eleven of whom are in special schools, and six are not considered to be in need of special school education and are in attendance at ordinary primary schools.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

As in past years, special orthopaedic clinics were held in Bridlington, Malton, Scarborough and York, at which 115 East Riding children attended, of whom 11 were new cases.

Ten children were admitted and ten discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

UNCLEANLINESS

In their cleanliness surveys the school nurses made 71,802 individual examinations during the year and 506 individual children were found to be infested, that is 39 less than in the previous year. This degree of infestation, which represents 1.6% of the school population, is too high for a condition which can be avoided by the application of the ordinary rules of cleanliness and hygiene in the home. School nurses are supplied with insecticidal hair lotions for free distribution to parents. In eight instances it was necessary to serve cleansing notices on parents.

The following table gives particulars of uncleanliness during the past ten years:—

Year.	Number of examina- tions.	Number of unclean children.	School population.	Percentage of school popula- tion infested.
1949	70,290	974	26,272	4.0
1950	58,238	665	26,540	2.5
1951	62,121	646	27,601	2.3
1952	70,654	838	28,728	2.9
1953	79,424	931	29,767	3.1
1954	83,149	713	29,882	2.4
1955	77,410	607	30,146	2.0
1956	77,185	469	30,823	1.5
1957	71,095	551	31,071	1.7
1958	71,802	506	31,180	1.6

MINOR AILMENTS

The table below shows the total number of children attending minor ailment clinics throughout the County and the various types of defect which were treated, together with the number of home visits paid by school nurses.

Defects.	1957.			1958.		
	No. of Children attend- ing clinics.	Nurses home visits.	Total.	No. of Children attend- ing clinics.	Nurses home visits.	Total.
Ringworm (head) ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ringworm (body) ...	6	—	6	6	—	6
Scabies	1	—	1	2	—	2
Eczema	177	3	180	127	4	131
Other skin diseases..	774	19	793	383	26	409
Minor eye defects ...	343	26	369	262	20	282
Minor ear defects and deafness	336	1	337	187	6	193
Minor injuries, bruises, etc.	2,895	6	2,901	1,959	44	2,003
Totals	4,534	55	4,589	2,926	100	3,026

The total number of attendances at the Authority's minor ailment clinics is 9,374.

There were 38 children referred for ultra violet light treatment in 1958. These children made 364 attendances.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

At the end of the year the staff consisted of four full-time and three part-time dental officers, being equivalent to just less than five whole-time officers. In November, Mr. P. S. Spence, following a break-down in health, was obliged to accept medical advice and retire. During his 30 years with the Authority, his clinical and administrative ability has been invaluable in the development of the dental services of the County. The remaining dental staff join me in wishing him an improvement in health and a long and happy retirement,

This further reduction in staff has made the provision of a full dental service to the whole County impossible. Routine dental inspection and treatment sessions have been carried out in the northern part of the County by Mr. Jones, in the south-eastern part by Miss Cripps, and in Haltemprice and the Etton Pasture School by myself. Mr. Wilson spent the major part of the year at the Beverley Longcroft County Secondary School dealing with the large amount of work which had accumulated since the last time that treatment was given to these children.

Mrs. Howard attended at the Bridlington Clinic for six sessions each week. Messrs. Beddoes and Booth one session each per week at the Beverley clinic.

Unfortunately, the dental service in the western area of the County has been very limited since the resignation in 1957 of the dental officer who worked in this area.

Two mobile dental X-ray machines were obtained during the year and placed in the Bridlington and Beverley clinics. As these machines can be transported, X-ray facilities are now more readily available in the rural areas.

Gas sessions have been arranged as required and the attendance of the medical officers as anæsthetists has been greatly appreciated.

Provision of an orthodontic service has been maintained and during the year 273 cases have received this specialised treatment. It has also been necessary to supply dentures to 30 children.

In conclusion, on behalf of Mr. Spence and myself, I tender my thanks to the dental officers and attendants, medical officers and office staff, teachers and parents for their help and co-operation.

K. H. CHAMPLIN.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

FOOD POISONING.

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred in the Filey schools in September, in which 58 children and 7 of the staff were affected. The chief symptoms were vomiting and diarrhoea commencing three to seven hours after having eaten a school meal. The condition lasted for two to three hours and then cleared relatively quickly. The explosive nature of the outbreak, following soon after the mid-day meal, suggested a toxin poisoning, probably due to *Staphylococcus pyogenes*, as this organism was isolated from a sample of the school meal. The same organism was also isolated from faeces and nose of one of the canteen staff and from the nose of a second member of the staff.

Circumstantial evidence suggests that this outbreak of food poisoning was due to staphylococcus toxin resulting from contamination of boiled eggs with *Staphylococcus pyogenes*. These eggs had been prepared the previous day; they had been boiled and shelled

at 3-0 p.m. on the day prior to being eaten. They were halved whilst still warm, placed on trays and covered with a tea towel and left on a shelf in the pantry until the following day; they were not placed in a refrigerator. All the eggs had been shelled and set out as above by the member of the canteen staff from whose nose and fæces the organism were isolated.

Subsequent typing showed that the *Staphylococcus pyogenes* isolated from the nose of the canteen worker was the same phage type as the strain isolated from the fæces and food, and that all these strains are of the food poisoning type.

The following absences from school throughout the County due to infectious diseases were recorded in 1958, viz. :—

Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Measles.	Influenza.
2,098	1,974	880	701

During the last fortnight of June and the first fortnight of July there was an outbreak of poliomyelitis in Driffild, resulting in 14 patients being treated in hospital. In seven of these patients the disease was of the paralytic type and one of these cases died. As all but one of the patients were children aged between 3 and 8 years, and as in each of these there appeared to be some connection either directly or by family contacts with the Infants' School, it was decided to close the school a fortnight before the term would normally have ended.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The response of parents to the offer of B.C.G. vaccination for the 13—14 year old age group of school children was satisfactory. Of those to whom vaccination was offered, 64.3% accepted. A total of 1,141 children were skin tested, and of these 832, i.e., 74.1%, showed a negative Mantoux test and therefore required vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine against tuberculosis.

All cases with a positive reaction to the Mantoux test were followed up in their homes and X-ray examination of the chest was offered to them and to all members of their families. These X-ray examinations were carried out by the mass radiography unit on the occasion of its visit to various centres in the County.

Particulars of B.C.G. Vaccination during the past four years are shown in the table below :—

Year.	No. of acceptors.	No. Mantoux tested.	Positive reactors.	Negative reactors.	Number vaccinated.
1955	646	599	112 (18.7%)	487	484
1956	1158	1101	321 (29.16%)	776	767
1957	723	679	182 (26.8%)	497	494
1958	1192	1123	309 (26.0%)	832	767

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The number of ascertained handicapped children at 31st December, 1958, is shown in the following table:—

Defect.	Recommended for Education in Special Schools			Not Recommended for Education in Special Schools		Attending Independent Schools	TOTAL	
	In Special Schools	Attending Prim/Sec. Schools	Not Attending School	Attending Prim/Sec. Schools	Not Attending School		Boys	Girls
Blind children	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
Partially-sighted children ..	4	1	—	3	—	—	4	4
Deaf children	7	—	2	—	—	1	2	8
Partially-deaf children	11	—	1	6	—	—	7	11
Educationally sub-normal children	90	92	—	75	3	—	175	85
Epileptic children	—	1	—	3	2	—	4	2
Maladjusted children	1	4	—	3	—	1	6	3
Physically Handicapped children	13	2	—	37	18	1	44	27
Pupils suffering from Speech Defect	1	—	—	353	—	—	235	119
Delicate children	5	3	—	18	2	—	11	17
Pupils suffering from Multiple Defects	2	2	—	—	3	—	4	3

Particulars regarding handicapped pupils attending Special Schools or Institutions during the year are as follows:—

Defect.	Special School.	In at 31.12.57.	Admitted during 1958.	Discharged during 1958.	Number maintained at 31.12.58.
11	Sleaford, Blatchington Court	—	1	—	1
	Coventry, Exhall Grange	1	—	—	1
	Yorkshire School for the Blind	1	—	—	1
	Worcester College	1	—	—	1
	Sheffield Sc.	1	—	—	1
	Kingswinford, Staffs. Liverpool, Wavertree School	1	—	—	1
	—	—	1	—	1
01	Doncaster	16	—	1	15
	Sutton	3	—	1	2
	Brighton (Hamilton Lodge)	1	—	—	1
	Newbury (M. Hare Gr) Sheffield (M. Maxfield) Boston Spa	1 1 —	— — 1	1 1 —	— — 1
Deaf	Sheffield, Bents Green Barnet, Pauline Home Broadstairs, Port Regis	— — —	3 2 1	3 — —	— 2 1
	Skipton (Netherside Hall)	1	1	—	2
	Ingleborough Hall ... Margate (Laleham House) ...	1 1 1	— — —	1 1 1	— — —
ad- sted	Rudolph Steiner. Sussex	1	—	—	1
Physically handi- ped	Hull (Park Avenue) .. Southport (Brad- stock Lockett)	4 1	2 —	1 —	5 1
	Irton Hall, Cumberland Froyle, Hants. Hinwick Hall. Wellingbrough	1 1 1	— — —	— — —	1 1 1
	Moorhouse Sc., Oxted. Welburn Hall	1 3	— 3	— 1	1 5
	Wakefield	—	1	1	—
Deaf- mentally ab-normal	Etton Pasture	71	24	10	85
	Fulford (Day Sc.) Hull, Northumberland Avenue	1 1	— —	1 —	— 1
	Alne, Aldwark Manor Scarborough, Brompton	1 —	— 3	1 1	— 2
	Sedbergh, Baliol Sc. ... Doncaster, Rossington	— —	1 1	— —	1 1

Two of the above, both blind, are maintained by the Secondary and Further Education Sub-Committee.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The number of children attending special schools during recent years is as follows:—

	Blind	Deaf	Epileptic	Delicate	Physically handicapped	Malad- justed	Educ. Sub- normal
1955 ...	5	20	2	8	7	4	59
1956 ...	4	19	1	7	10	1	62
1957 ...	5	22	—	3	12	1	74
1958 ...	7	19	—	5	15	1	90

At the end of the year two children were waiting to be placed in special schools for physically handicapped children; both were spastic children.

The number of children in attendance at special schools increased from 117 in December, 1957, to 138 in December, 1958.

EXAMINATION FOR MENTAL CONDITION

During the year 84 children were specially examined; this is a decrease of 12 on the previous year. The following table shows the results of these examinations:—

Found to be educationally sub-normal:—

- (a) Suitable for education in special classes 12
- (b) Suitable for education in special schools 24

Found to be suitable for notification under the Mental Deficiency Act:—

- (a) Under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act,
1944 6
- (b) Under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act,
1944 11

Not considered to require supervision after leaving
school 26

Decision deferred 5

ETTON PASTURE SPECIAL SCHOOL

The health of the children in general has been satisfactory. Facilities for open air physical activity are available and these have been used to the full by the pupils.

There has been no epidemic of infectious disease in the school, but two cases of mumps and one of German Measles have occurred. A number of children have been treated for ear infections and two for enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

All children who require ophthalmic treatment or supervision have been seen at the Beverley clinic and 24 children have visited this clinic during the year.

A school nurse visits the school twice weekly to treat minor ailments and medical and dental examinations are carried out regularly.

SPEECH THERAPY

Three full-time speech therapists were employed up to the 9th August, 1958, when Mrs. Northen resigned, i.e., the equivalent of 2.5 full-time speech therapists was available for the full year.

Speech Therapy clinics were held at Barlby, Beverley, Bridlington, Cottingham, Driffeld, Etton Pasture School, Fulford, Hessle, Hornsea, Howden, Market Weighton, Norton, Pocklington, South Holderness and Withernsea.

The table given below shows the number of children treated for speech defects in clinics, schools and at home, and the type of defects for which treatment was given.

	Number of Children treated.
Stammering	54
Dyslalia	174
Cleft palate	16
Cerebral palsy	5
Other defects	19
	<hr/>
Total	268
	<hr/>

Eighty-five children were on the waiting list for speech therapy at the end of the year.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The following report is submitted by the Educational Psychologist:—

The Child Guidance Clinic re-opened in February of this year following the appointment of the Educational Psychologist. The Consultant Psychiatrist had continued to see some children in the intervening period and his services continued to be available on a limited part-time basis. The services of a mental health social worker have been available for child guidance purposes for two sessions a week, but unfortunately it has not been possible to fill the vacant post of psychiatric social worker.

The relatively small amount of psychiatric time available to the clinic and the continued lack of a psychiatric social worker severely limited the number of home visits and it has not been possible for a full clinic team to work as such on any occasion.

Treatment and follow-up work has also been curtailed for the same reasons and the service has functioned largely as an advisory one with only a minority of the more serious problems receiving intensive case work. Clinic sessions were held regularly at Beverley, and occasionally at Pocklington, Bridlington, Hessle and Hornsea.

Altogether, 149 children were referred and 130 clinic sessions were held.

SOURCES OF REFERRAL.

Educational	63
Medical	44
Parent	17
Court cases	4
Social agency	21
(e.g., Children's Department)	
Total	149

Most cases, therefore, come to the clinic from schools or medical officers, though some of these may of course have been referred at the request of the parent. The only noteworthy point concerning these figures is the relatively small number referred by magistrates or court officers, for in most parts of the country such children often form a considerable proportion of clinic cases.

The main work of the clinic during the year is summarised in the following table:—

Diagnostic Interviews.	Treatment Interviews.	Reviews.	Parent Interviews.	Total No. Interviews.
124	82	8	120	334

By the end of the year 126 of the children referred had been seen, leaving 23 on the waiting list. Thirty-seven of these children remained on the clinic register as needing further attention, but 89 cases were closed.

SUMMARY OF CASES CLOSED.

Improved	76
Placed in Special Schools or Children's Homes ...	2
Lack of co-operation of parents	11
Transfer to another area	1
Total	90

Children who come to the clinic are, after diagnosis, first placed into broad categories according to the type of problem and the future clinical work that they will require. The main categories in which they were placed may be seen from the next table:—

Advisory.	Treatment.	School problems.	Test only.	Not followed up.
56	7	24	28	11

Those children placed under the advisory category are normally ones where it is hoped to produce improvement without resorting to full scale clinical treatment. Some of these may later be brought in for therapy, and there is little doubt that a proportion of the remainder would benefit from this if we were in a position to offer it to them.

Cases shown under “ Not followed-up ” are those cases where after initial investigation the parent withdraws consent, or where it would be inexpedient for the clinic staff to continue investigation.

Advisory and treatment cases taken together constitute that proportion of children referred to this clinic who may be said to be suffering from maladjustment or some form of emotional disturbance. Symptoms and causes of maladjustment vary considerably and there may be some overlapping between types. Nevertheless, the following summary of cases examined—classified according to their main presenting symptom—will illustrate the main types of disorder or difficulty with which we have been asked to assist.

Nervous disorders	11
Habit disorders	10
Behaviour disorders	26
Organic disorders	1
Psychotic behaviour	3
Educational and vocational difficulties	10
Unclassified	2
	—
Total	63
	—

Behaviour problems which included truancy, anti-social behaviour, temper tantrums, stealing, lying and sex difficulties seem to be the symptoms which most often lead to referral to this clinic. The nervous, withdrawn, and over-anxious child may be just as deeply disturbed but less rarely causes concern to teacher, family doctor or even parent.

During the course of the year a total of 254 visits were made by members of the clinic staff, 162 of these being to schools.

The consultant psychiatrist attended on 27 occasions and interviewed 24 children and their parents.

In addition to the normal work of the clinic, regular sessions were held at Etton Pasture School and 52 diagnostic or treatment interviews were conducted with a group of 15 children who were considered by the head teacher to be suffering from emotional difficulties.

A special clinic for enuretic children, particularly those who were not considered to be deeply emotionally disturbed, was held regularly at the clinic by one of the school medical officers and 29 children were dealt with at this clinic during the year.

There have been several visitors to the clinic, drawn from allied services, for observation of techniques and discussion of the problems of Child Guidance.

The clinic staff are grateful for the co-operation and assistance of all those with whom their work has brought them into contact,

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Organiser of Physical Education has supplied the following information :—

Progress in physical education during the past year has been maintained. Most of our secondary schools now have qualified physical education specialists who, with the facilities of new gymnasias and playing fields, are able to offer a wider experience to the children coming from our village schools. These children are most appreciative of the new activities available to them and derive much benefit therefrom. Apart from any physical gains, the children derive a stimulus from their new surroundings which is most important to their education and development at this age of transfer.

Teachers were again willing to give of their own time to activities taken after school hours, and also attended courses in athletics, swimming, hockey and folk dancing.

School swimming instruction was again provided during school time for as many children as possible at the Beverley, Norton, Selby, Goole and Hull baths. There is a possibility that the Withernsea baths may be available in the near future, so enabling swimming instruction to be given to children in this area after a lapse of over ten years.

The usual out-of-school activities have continued to grow. Rallies, league matches and annual competitions have been organised in football, cricket, athletics, hockey and netball. Fifty schools took part in five area folk dance festivals during the summer term.

On leaving school, many children continue to take part in various aspects of physical education within their youth clubs and evening institutes. Teams from the East Riding travelled to take part in athletics, netball and badminton competitions organised by the Yorkshire Youth Organisations' Sports Association.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

The following report has been supplied by the Organiser of the School Meals Service :—

The number of children in maintained schools who took milk in 1958 was 23,504, which represents 79.04% of those in attendance, an increase of 2.40 over the percentage for 1957. The difference between the percentage of milk drinkers in primary and secondary schools remains at almost the same level, the percentage being 90.64 and 56.35, respectively. In addition to the above, 1,716 children in direct grant and independent schools were supplied with milk.

Ninety nine point five per cent of supplies to maintained schools were pasteurised milk and 0.3% were tuberculin tested milk. Eighteen pupils at one school were supplied with undesignated milk and 12 pupils at another school with milk tablets.

The number of children taking school dinners reached the highest total per day ever recorded, the increase being due to two causes, the opening of new secondary schools where a high percentage of children are transported from their homes and, of necessity, have to stay at school for dinner, and a recovery from the decline in demand which followed the increase in the charge per meal made by the Ministry of Education in 1957. At the time of the preparation of the Ministry of Education annual October return, from which all figures in this section are extracted, 8,472 children in primary schools and 6,370 in secondary schools, a total of 14,842, were taking school meals. These figures represent percentages of 43.29 and 64.22, respectively, of the children in attendance, to give an overall percentage of 50.33. In 1957 the overall percentage was 47.94.

CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS

As in past years, the help of school staffs has been invaluable in dealing with the clerical work in connection with medical inspections and in weighing children prior to such inspections. For this help, and also for that given by the School Welfare Officers, I would like to record my appreciation.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO TRAINING COLLEGES, ETC.

All candidates for admission to training colleges and new entrants to the teaching profession are now examined by a school medical officer of the local Education Authority before they commence work.

During the year a total of 78 candidates for admission to Training Colleges and 46 entrants to the teaching profession were examined by the medical staff of the School Health Service.

CLINICS

At the end of the year the following clinics were being held, viz. :—

Type of Clinic.	Location.	Frequency of Sessions.
A. Minor Ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment.	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	Six sessions weekly
	Beverley, Longcroft Co. Sec. School	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Six sessions weekly
	Cottingham Council Offices	Two sessions weekly
	Etton Pasture (E.S.N.) School	Three sessions weekly
	Hessle C.E. Infants School	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Two sessions weekly
	Hornsea County Sec. School	Two sessions weekly
	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	Two sessions weekly
	South Hunsley County Sec. School	Two sessions weekly
B. Dental. (*)	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Six sessions weekly
C. Ophthalmic.	Barlby I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Beverley—Register Square	Six sessions every four weeks
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street).	Four sessions every four weeks
	Driffield I.W.C.	Four sessions every twelve weeks
	Fulford I.W.C.	Two sessions every four weeks
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	Nine sessions every three months
	Market Weighton Co. Sec. School	Two sessions every three months
	Norton U.D.C. Buildings	Two sessions every four weeks
	Pocklington School Clinic	Two sessions every three months
	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	Two sessions every eight weeks
	Withernsea High School	Two sessions every eight weeks
D. Orthopædic.	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	One session monthly
E. Speech Therapy.	Barlby (I.W.C.)	One session weekly
	Beverley—Tiger Lane	Two sessions weekly
	Bridlington School Clinic (Oxford Street)	Two sessions weekly
	Cottingham, King Street Rooms	One session weekly
	Driffield I.W.C.	One session weekly
	Etton (E.S.N. Res. School)	One session monthly
	Fulford (I.W.C.)	Two sessions weekly
	Hessle, Penshurst Avenue School	One session weekly
	Hessle C.E. Junior School	One session weekly
	Hornsea Branch Library	One session fortnightly
	Howden (Milton Rooms)	One session weekly
	Norton (Municipal Offices)	One session weekly
	Pocklington (School Clinic)	One session weekly
	South Holderness Co. Sec. School	One session fortnightly
	Withernsea High School	One session weekly
F. Ultra Violet Light.	Beverley School Clinic (Lord Roberts Road)	Two sessions weekly

(*) In addition five mobile dental clinics were constantly in use in different parts of the County.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
1954 and later	34	34	100.0	—	—
1953	986	984	99.8	2	.2
1952	1022	1020	99.8	2	.2
1951	653	649	99.4	4	.6
1950	44	44	100.0	—	—
1949	30	30	100.0	—	—
1948	1669	1666	99.8	3	.2
1947	415	415	100.0	—	—
1946	19	19	100.0	—	—
1945	67	65	97.0	2	3.0
1944	1450	1450	100.0	—	—
1943 and earlier	194	193	99.5	1	.5
Total	6583	6569	99.78%	14	.22%

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For any of the other conditions	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1954 and later	—	2	2
1953	24	65	85
1952	20	86	91
1951	26	73	86
1950	2	4	5
1949	4	—	4
1948	78	116	181
1947	17	12	28
1946	2	1	3
1945	4	8	12
1944	45	28	67
1943 and earlier	11	5	15
Total	233	400	579

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	583
Number of Re-inspections	1789
Total	2372

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	71802
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	506
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	8
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
DURING THE YEAR

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

N.B.—The symbol 'T' indicates need for Treatment and 'O' indicates need for Observation.

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin	9	13	1	6	15	13	25	32
Eyes—								
a. Vision	51	110	60	100	122	150	233	360
b. Squint	21	36	1	9	22	27	44	72
c. Other	4	3	—	6	3	3	7	12
Ears—								
a. Hearing	3	11	12	4	16	7	31	22
b. Otitis Media ..	5	5	1	3	3	7	9	15
c. Other	4	3	—	1	8	4	12	8
Nose and Throat	42	235	7	14	35	79	84	328
Speech	18	39	2	—	12	11	32	50
Lymphatic Glands	11	80	1	1	9	35	21	116
Heart	2	15	—	10	6	19	8	44
Lungs	9	40	1	16	7	22	17	78
Developmental								
a. Hernia	5	5	1	—	3	1	9	6
b. Other	6	42	1	4	8	21	15	65
Orthopaedic—								
a. Posture	1	9	1	9	2	13	4	31
b. Feet	8	26	2	5	14	13	24	44
c. Other	3	18	2	16	3	20	8	54
Nervous System—								
a. Epilepsy	1	1	—	6	4	1	5	8
b. Other	1	4	—	2	2	3	3	9
Psychological—								
a. Development	—	2	—	13	9	14	9	29
b. Stability	4	24	—	1	3	24	7	49
Abdomen	—	9	—	2	—	5	—	16
Other	6	27	8	17	12	17	26	63
Totals	214	757	101	245	318	509	633	1511

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Pupils Requiring Treatment	Pupils Requiring Observation.
Skin	179	3
Eyes —a. Vision	75	13
b. Squint	5	4
c. Other	12	1
Ears —a. Hearing	7	—
b. Otitis Media ..	8	3
c. Other	1	2
Nose and Throat	17	1
Speech	1	2
Lymphatic Glands	—	—
Heart	—	1
Lungs	4	2
Developmental		
a. Hernia	—	—
b. Other	1	—
Orthopædic —		
a. Posture	—	—
b. Feet	1	—
c. Other	77	5
Nervous System —		
a. Epilepsy	—	—
b. Other	—	3
Psychological —		
a. Development	—	2
b. Stability	—	3
Abdomen	2	1
Other	48	5
Totals	438	51

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND
ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

Number of cases
known to have
been dealt with.

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	282
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1622
	—
Total	1904
	—
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	455

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	193
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	38
Received other forms of treatment	288
Total	521
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1958	2
(b) in previous years	4

ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients department	115
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	115

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Ringworm—	
(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	6
Scabies	2
Impetigo	127
Other skin diseases	383
Total	518

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	63

SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Pupils treated by speech therapists	268

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2003
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—

(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	769
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—	
Ultra Violet Light	38
Physiotherapy	2
	<hr/>
Total	2812
	<hr/>

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—	
(a) At Periodic Inspections	13879
(b) As Specials	1120
	—— Total (1) 14999
(2) Number found to require treatment	8271
(3) Number offered treatment	7962
(4) Number actually treated	5464
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11(h)	9363
(6) Half days devoted to:—	
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	136
(b) Treatment	1714
	—— Total (6) 1850
(7) Fillings:—	
(a) Permanent Teeth	7660
(b) Temporary Teeth	270
	—— Total (7) 7930
(8) Number of Teeth filled:—	
(a) Permanent Teeth	6620
(b) Temporary Teeth	262
	—— Total (8) 6882
(9) Extractions:—	
(a) Permanent Teeth	2199
(b) Temporary Teeth	5409
	—— Total (9) 7608
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	2485
(11) Orthodontics:—	
(a) Cases commenced during the year	220
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	53
(c) Cases completed during the year	220
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	12
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	179
(f) Removable appliances fitted	126
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	—
(h) Total attendances	1162
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	30
(13) Other operations:—	
(a) Permanent teeth	1200
(b) Temporary teeth	212
	—— Total (13) 1412

